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24 September 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2156



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No. 2156

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### LESOTHO EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR MOZAMBIKAN ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Radio Lesotho particularly emphasized yesterday the solidarity demonstrated by Mozambique, as well as the importance Lesotho attaches to its friendly relations with the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The radio station made special mention of the effective assistance given by our country on the occasion of the catastrophic snowfall which hit Lesotho recently. The radio also stressed the importance of the visit to our country of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan during the second part of last year and of the agreements signed at the time pertaining to air traffic and to commercial and cultural exchanges.

The radio station also noted the fact that Lesotho nurses are receiving training in Mozambique and that sports meets are taking place between the two countries.

Lesotho's radio station ended its broadcast by stressing the fact that "Lesotho--a country totally surrounded by South African territory--has a real friend in Mozambique," while emphasizing the importance of the friendship felt by Mozambique toward Lesotho.

Meanwhile, Lesotho's Minister of Commerce and Industry M. V. Molapo returned yesterday to his country.

That member of Lesotho's government had been in Mozambique since 24 September; he had held talks with Mozambican authorities. During his stay, he had had the opportunity to visit the FACIM-79 [Maputo Fair].

He was escorted to Mavalane airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe.

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE-ZAMBIA-MALAWI TRANSPORTATION MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Led by their respective ministers, delegations from the transportation and communications sectors of Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi have been meeting in Beira since yesterday, to discuss questions pertaining to the development of transportation and communications in their countries.

The international meeting will also study the rationalization and development of traffic through our ports of Nacala, Beira and Maputo.

In addition to Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, the Mozambican delegation includes several officials of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The Zambian delegation, headed by General Chinkuli, minister of transportation and communications, also includes the minister of public works and housing of that African country. Representing Malawi is Henry Macawaktz, minister of transportation and communications.

Also attending the three-nation meeting as observers are delegations from the EEC and the United Nations Development Fund.

Initiating the proceedings of this international meeting, Minister Cabaco, chief of the Mozambican delegation, first welcomed the delegations and expressed his hopes that the meeting would proceed in a spirit of cooperation.

"As a result of the first tripartite meeting, cooperation is gaining new possibilities and importance," declared our country's minister of transportation and communications in his address.

Cabaco later noted that the major shortcoming observed in the joint work of the three countries is the lack of available information regarding the utilization of the transportation infrastructures. If such information were available, some problems and uncoordination could be avoided and the infrastructures could be used more efficiently.

According to the agenda, during yesterday's session the participants studied the operation of the ports of Nacala and Beira with respect to the movement of products.

The first tripartite international meeting on transportation and communications among Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi was held in April 1978 in Lusaka.

6362

CSO: 4401

**ZAMBIA TO INCREASE TONNAGE THROUGH MOZAMBIKAN PORTS**

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] **ZAMBIA is to increase the tonnage of goods passing through the Mozambican ports of Beira and Nacala to 10,000 per month in either direction, Minister of Power Transport and Communications, General Kingsley Chinkuli, said yesterday**

Speaking in an interview on the outcome of the talks he held with his Mozambican and Malawian counterparts between August 20 and 21 in Beira the minister, said it had been agreed to raise the tonnage from 7,000 to 10,000 because of the excellent port facilities at Beira and Nacala.

The minister said the level of cargo would be increased on the Beira-Lilongwe and Nacala-Lilongwe routes, with the exception of the Beira-Motisi route which Mozambique would use exclusively for its coal transportation.

General Chinkuli added that Zambian imports and exports would also be increased to 10,000 tonnes once a few problems being faced by the country's railway system have been solved.

He revealed that the efficiency of the railway system in Malawi had been impaired at the moment due to the non-arrival of vital spare parts ordered from Canada.

"When this is done, Zambian imports and exports will be increased so that our cargo can move smoothly," Gen Chinkuli said.

The minister pointed out that the tripartite talks in Mozambique had made far reaching proposals on how to improve the transport system

in the region and reviewed outstanding commitments made at the first meeting held in Lusaka in April last year.

Gen Chinkuli, who was accompanied by Minister of Works and Supply, Mr Haswell Mwale, said the Mozambican minister of transport had also taken them on a tour of ports at Beira, Nacala and Maputo.

The Zambian and Malawian ministers also visited railway workshops.

He added that an understanding was reached on the transportation of goods in the region. The views expressed, the minister pointed out, would help formulate an effective transport network among the three countries.

Mozambique, he added, had modern port facilities including storage and equipment to facilitate the movement of cargo.

"They are doing everything to ensure that their railway system is put into better shape than it was during the Portuguese administration. — Zana.

CSO: 4420

## ZAMBIAN FARMERS PURCHASE SA CATTLE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] ZAMBIAN farmers who bought cattle in South Africa to boost their dairy herds were reported yesterday to be having problems bringing them here.

Chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Bureau, Mr Dennis Garner, confirmed that more than 170 animals — mainly dairy heifers and cows — had been waiting in South Africa since February for shipment to Zambia.

The animals were bought by CFB members. Their total value has not been given.

Mr Garner said the first hitch was a breakout of the foot and mouth disease in the Southern Province, which resulted in veterinary authorities banning the movement of livestock through affected areas.

The importers had then reportedly approached Zambia Airways.

Mr Garner said the airline had said it would cost K520 a herd to airfreight the livestock — a charge, he said, was very high.

## Different

There was no immediate comment from Zambia Airways yesterday.

Mr Garner said, however, that since cattle were different from the general cargo the high charge possibly included costs of additional facilities that would have been provided to accommodate livestock.

He reported that the farmers' agents in South Africa had found another airline willing to airfreight the cattle for K160 a herd.

But the South African authorities had refused landing rights to the airline whose country of origin, Mr Garner said, he did not know.

The CFB chief said the South African cattle market was "cheaper" than overseas markets and the animals there were more acclimatised.

Meanwhile, the acting director of Kalulushi Farm College, Mr Hastings Chihana, has appealed to the police to intensify patrols and

help curb cattle rustling at the institute's ranch.

Mr Chihana said yesterday that cattle from the ranch were missing every day and this was causing concern to the college.

Only last week two herds of cattle were stolen. He suspected illegal emeralds miners of being responsible.

Mr Chihana said the illegal pedlars used paths near the college and believed that they were the people who stole the animals and exchanged them for emeralds.

Kinross police commanding officer, Mr Clement Mhangweta, confirmed receiving reports concerning the theft of cattle from the college on a number of occasions.

However, Mr Mhangweta said it was difficult to say whether illegal emeralds dealers were involved since all those arrested by the police were not found with meat. He said the emeralds area was protected and the police were always on patrol.

Mr Chihana said the college could not manage to put up a proper fence because of lack of funds and as a result the thieves found it easy to steal the cattle.

KENYAN DRIVERS DETAINED AT TANZANIAN BARRACKS IN UGANDA

Nyerere's Instructions Awaited

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 79 pp 1,11

[Excerpt]

**THIRTY Kenyan drivers and their lorries are now being detained at a Tanzanian army barracks in Entebbe.**

The drivers are among Kenyans who were ferrying famine relief to southern Sudan in the middle of July this year.

According to sources in Uganda, the drivers have to sleep inside the 16 lorries that have been seized and detained by the Tanzanian army. They eat "one scant" a day.

A spokesman for the Office of the President in Dar es Salaam said: "At the moment we have no information about such trucks in Entebbe".

He said there was nobody at State House, Dar es Salaam, "to give accurate information about the issue".

One of the drivers said in a telephone interview: "The letters issued by the Ministries of Transport and Communications and Internal Affairs in Kampala have been nullified and we have been told to shut up by the Tanzanian soldiers who are guarding us here".

He added: "The soldiers have told us that the two letters which had given us permission to proceed to the Sudan cannot be honoured".

The Tanzanians are said to have told the drivers that only President Nyerere can give instructions for their release.

Sources said diplomatic negotiations for the release of the vehicles had failed because "we can only release the drivers

and the lorries on instructions from Dar es Salaam and nowhere else".

The drivers claimed they had been told by Tanzanian army officers that if President Moi wanted the lorries to proceed to the Sudan, "he should talk to Mwalimu".

It is understood that some food donated by the European Economic Commission for starving people in southern Sudan has rotted.

Twenty-seven lorries carrying relief supplies were impounded by the Ugandan government on July 22. Some lorries are detained at Malaba and Mbale, sources said.

The drivers said the Tanzanian soldiers had emptied the petrol tank of one lorry and abandoned it midway between Malaba and Entebbe.

Last week President Moi called on Uganda to release the lorries and allow them to continue to their destination.

President Moi emphasised that Kenya was a friend to all, but would not stomach uncalled-for provocation. He noted that Kenya had helped Uganda in many ways, including transportation of goods through Mombasa.

## Uganda Needs Kenya

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

CONTRARY to what many observers predicted, the departure of Idi Amin from Uganda has brought neither peace nor progress to that country and it is now faced with tribal conflict, political confusion and a wave of indiscriminate murders. Reports from Kampala reveal that people are probably being killed at a higher rate, by unidentified uniformed gunmen, today than under the Amin regime. Even more disturbing are reports about Kenyan nationals whose lives seem to be in danger while they are held in Ugandan prisons without being tried or even told what "crimes" they have committed.

The Ugandan authorities have not as yet come up with a satisfactory explanation for their provocative action in detaining 27 commercial lorries which were carrying aid supplies to the Sudan on behalf of the European Community; to make matters worse, Tanzanian soldiers now policing (or is it terrorising?) that country are said to have detained 30 Kenyan drivers "until, Mwalimu Nyerere orders their release".

We have no particular desire to comment on the rape of Uganda by President Nyerere's soldiers, since that is a matter for the people of Uganda, but we cannot remain silent when the lives of numbers of Kenyans are in danger. In a country where dangerous weapons are being sold for as little as 100/-, it is hard to determine who is really in power. But whoever made the order for the arrest of the Kenyans should be told in no uncertain terms that we are not prepared to allow our nationals to be used as political pawns.

The Ugandan authorities may have good reason to refuse to assist refugees in Southern Sudan where many pro-Amin tribesmen have sought sanctuary, but in doing so they should not make use of Kenyan nationals or property.

Relations between Uganda and Kenya have benefited as the result of mutual respect between leaders in Kampala and Nairobi. It would appear there is a third force, probably based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, working to destroy that friendship. In order to save her destroyed economy and stabilise the political situation, Uganda needs Kenya more than any of her neighbours; but Kenya cannot be expected to go to Uganda's assistance if leaders in that country do not show respect for the lives and property of Kenyans.

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA MEETING WILL DEVELOP ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 79 p 1

[Excerpts] "The commission reaffirmed the importance of economic cooperation among the independent countries of southern Africa, particularly in the struggle against underdevelopment and neocolonialism. In reality, our peoples have refused to be simple producers of raw materials and consumers of imported merchandise," noted the Joint Communique of the Fifth Session of the Mozambique-Tanzania Joint Cooperation Commission, which took place in Dar-es Salaam from 13 to 16 August of this year.

"The Fifth Session of the Joint Cooperation Commission took place in an atmosphere of friendship, militant solidarity and mutual understanding, reflecting the aspirations of both parties and governments," adds the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting.

The document notes at one point that the completion of the Unity Bridge will strengthen the existing unity between the two peoples and will further the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Marcelino dos Santos, minister of planning, led our delegation in the discussions between the delegations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. The minister returned to Maputo yesterday afternoon. Moments after his arrival, the member of our country's party and government leadership told the national news media that the outcome of the meeting was positive, since it was confirmed that cooperation between the two countries is being developed.

Some difficulties were noted in the execution of the programs outlined by the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Mozambique-Tanzania Joint Cooperation Commission, among which was the inadequate organization of each of the sub-commissions. Hence, in this meeting, new work methods and control mechanisms were introduced to implement the programs to be executed.

Speaking of the objectives of this most recent session, the minister of planning, a member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee



of the PRELIMO Party, noted that they included an evaluation of the work accomplished in the most varied fields in light of the programs outlined in the previous meeting. Marcelino dos Santos further observed: "Both countries are determined to move forward together in the consolidation of our independence, and I am sure that the labors of this meeting will be a moving force for our development and the development of our ties of friendship and solidarity."

0362

CSO: 4401



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE AID TO LESOTHO--Two helicopters from Mozambique are flying food and other vital supplies to remote areas of Lesotho which have been isolated by recent heavy snowfalls. The helicopters, which arrived in Maseru at the weekend were given permission to overfly South Africa last Friday, a source said in Pretoria today. Their arrival followed an urgent request last week from Lesotho's Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to President Samora Machel of Mozambique. Although it has stopped snowing in Maseru, several villages are still cut off and it will be some time before all the mountain roads are passable again. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## CUBAN OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON CULTURAL COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] The Special Cooperation Accord between our Secretariat of State for Culture and the Cuban Ministry of Culture was signed yesterday by Comrade Antonio Jacinto, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary of state for culture, and Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture and member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and the Council of State.

On Monday, the Cuban leader presided at a symposium in the headquarters of the Union of Angolan writers, during which he stressed the importance of cultural unity and interchange between the two peoples, as a defense against the alienating inroads of the imperialist ideology. Describing the origins of the Cuban culture and the cultural movement, Armando Hart noted the Spanish and African influence, which left visible marks on Latin American culture, above all in the folk music, with its African rhythms. In America, this influence is felt most strongly in the Caribbean region.

Before Cuba's independence, the government in power did not recognize the African cultural heritage of the people who were fighting to free themselves from the clutches of capitalism. At that time, many young students and workers were already aware of their national and cultural identity. The development of this awareness was a gradual and sure process, which became broader and more accelerated after the triumph of the revolution.

The organizations of the left, the working class and the progressive intelligentsia struggled in an uneven battle against the imperialists and their malign influence in all areas of the nation's life. To affirm the cultural identity of the Cuban people has not meant denigrating the cultural values of other peoples with different ideological regimes.

Cuba has had a decisive role in increasing cultural relations among Latin American countries, through the Casa das Americas, which has opened the doors for the launching of authors from all over the world. Cuba's cultural policy reaches out to the deepest roots of the people, and thus improves relations with the other countries.

At the end of his address, the minister agreed to respond to questions and to clarify points for those present, most of whom were writers, musicians and artists.

At the end of the symposium, in which unity and cooperation were stressed, several books were exchanged.

6362

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

**CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS SUPPORTED**--The coordinators and assistant coordinators of the cells and committees at working places in Luanda expressed in advance their "vote of confidence" in the resolutions of the last ordinary session of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. In an assembly on Saturday, the directors of the party's rank and file organs pledged to "respect the resolutions and comply strictly with them." In the name of the party militants and aspiring members whom they represented, the leaders proposed to carry out "immediately" the decisions of the full session of the Central Committee. In a motion that was approved, the coordinators and assistant coordinators declared that the decisions of the country's political leaders "will create favorable conditions for the resolution of the basic problems of the people." Quoting the words of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, who reiterated them in his speeches in Menongue and Lubango, they stressed: "The most important task is to resolve the problems of the people." [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 79 p 1] 6362

**OFFICIAL TO BRAZIL**--Comrade Carlos Alberto Van-Dunem, minister of domestic trade, will visit Brazil, to "further negotiations for increased trade exchange between the two countries," it was reported in Rio de Janeiro. A spokesman for Brazil's Foreign Trade Ministry announced the signing of a contract between our government and the Brazilian firm SISAL "to rebuild the network of hotels in Luanda." The same source specified that these contracts have been underwritten by the government in Brasilia. He added that officials in his country are anxious to intensify trade with Angola and to proceed with the importation of oil. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Aug 79 p 2] 6362

CSG: 4401

## GOVERNMENT URGED TO BUY CATTLE FOR BASARWA

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 16 Aug 79 pp 1,3

[Text]

Government was on Monday and Tuesday urged to use P324 000 to buy cattle for Basarwa instead of taming wild animals for them. Speaking during a Parliamentary debate on the Supplementary Estimates and New Development Projects Financial Papers some speakers termed the gemsbok taming proposal a fascinating nonsense.

The papers were tabled by the Honourable Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr W.M. Seboni.

The Honourable Member of Parliament for Shoshong Mr G.S. Mosinyi wondered how a normal person could chase wild animals around just to tame them for other people. "This is nonsense. Why not buy them cattle", he said.

"This is tantamount to apartheid practiced in South Africa.

You cannot develop a person, but can only help him develop himself", he said. He added that if the government wanted to give Basarwa something wild, because they are "Bushmen", it better get them buffaloes.

"This is a fascinating and unbelievable proposal. This has created a doubt in me as to whether this Parliament is of any use to Botswana and wonder if it will not be a white elephant in the future", said the Honourable Member of Parliament for Kweneng East Mr. E.M.K. Kgabo.

He urged the government to make the Basarwa get to know

each other adding that he was looking forward to the result of the project.

The Honourable Minister of External Affairs Mr Archie Mogwe urged government to experiment with a few animals first rather than spend such a lot of money on something that might not bear fruits. He said that since the purpose of bringing any development proposal to Parliament was to seek advice and approval from the House, it was necessary that Members speak something essence that should be taken into consideration.

The Honourable Member of Parliament for Kanye South Mr B.S. Gaseitlwe felt that it would be better to teach Basarwa cattle rearing than making them Gemsbok farmers.

The Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr M.P.K. Nwako refuted the statement that taming gemsbok for Basarwa was discrimination saying that this was not true. He said that Basarwa would be very much involved in the very beginning of the project.

He said that gemsbok was one of the resources which needed to be harnessed. He said that if the domestication of this animal occurred in other countries it could as well be done here.

According to the notes in the financial paper, gemsbok has been found to be amenable to domestication. The notes say that a project undertaken by the

African Wildlife Leadership Foundation in Kenya on the domestication of the oryx (their type of gemsbok) found that oryx can be domesticated and can retain a good condition under severe environmental conditions that would not economically sustain normal conventional livestock.

For this reasons, the notes stipulate the gemsbok domestication project has been proposed for one of the marginal regions in the country, the Kgalegadi District at Mwatle Pan West of Hukuntsi.

It is proposed that the project be implemented for the benefit of the non-stockholders of the area specifically the Basarwa Community who are currently resident in the area.

The project covers the cost of drilling and equipping a borehole, water reticulation, building holding pens, kraals and paddocks for the gemsbok to be domesticated, staff housing, electricity supply power plant, capture of young gemsbok for domestication and the construction of paddocks where taming will be done.

Other areas which attracted various comments are the Arable Lands Development Pilot Projects, Drought Relief measures, government assistance to primary schools when necessary and the Borehole Repair Service.

The debate was to continue yesterday.

## BRIEFS

**CLOSURE OF BORDER POSTS**--The Honourable Minister of Home Affairs Mr Peter Mmusi told Parliament last Friday that the Immigration Officer at Tshabong ordered the closure of the customary entry points at Bokspits, Middlepits, Marcythysrust and Makopong without his knowledge or authority. He said the fact of the closure was reported to his Ministry by the District Commissioner in Tshabong and immediately the report was received, the Chief Immigration Officer ordered his officer by Police Radio Message the same day to revoke the order he had issued, and the District Commissioner was notified the same day. He said the Officer in question has been warned not to take similar action in future without authority from or reference from Headquarters. "This was an error of judgment on the part of the officer and it is regretted," The Honourable Minister said. He however said the officer was acting in good faith because legally the said posts have not been designated as entry points. He said his Ministry is only allowing their use as entry points whilst arrangements are being made to establish immigration and Customs Control posts at these places. Minister Mmusi was responding to a question from the Honorable MP Mr Moapare who had asked the Minister if it was with his knowledge and authority that the said officer ordered the closure of the mentioned border posts to the detriment of those Batswana who use these entry points often and if the officer took this action on his own what was the Minister's reaction. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 21 Aug 79 p 2]

**TEACHERS GRADUATE**--Over 270 teachers will be graduating in Serowe this weekend. The graduants will be addressed by the Honourable Minister of Education, Mr Kebatlamang Morake. Mr P.P. Moyo, a lecturer at the University College of Botswana, yesterday said the graduation ceremony is expected to draw over 800 guests to the Serowe Teacher's Training College. He said over 160 graduands had indicated that they would attend the graduation including several dignitaries from Serowe. The number of graduands has reflected an increase of 10 percent over the last year. The completers come from the three teacher training colleges in Serowe, Francistown, and Lobatse. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 24 Aug 79 p 2]

PAPER APOLOGIZES--The Editor of the DAILY NEWS apologises to the Embassies of the People's Republic of China, the United States of America and the Government of Botswana for the embarrassment caused by the article: "Non-Aligned Movement: Positive contribution" published in Tuesday's issue of the Botswana DAILY NEWS. I would like to assure the parties that the article was an omission on the part of our staff. I do not hold nor do the DAILY NEWS share the views of the article. I would also like to apologise to and dissociate the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Archie Mogwe whose picture appears with the article from the views of the writer. [Text] [Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 29 Aug 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

## CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE

### BRIEFS

BOKASSA WANTS 'WHITE GUARD'--The Emperor Bokassa wishes to set up for himself a personal guard composed of white mercenaries, in the likeness of the "white guard" of President Bongo. But, worried about the Central African Empire's financial situation, all the mercenaries contacted demanded financial guarantees, as yet absent. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 3 Sep 79 p 35]

CSO: 4400



## BRIEFS

**PRESIDENT SEEKS INTERNATIONAL AID--**The President of the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, in an interview with the French Press Agency (AFP) expressed satisfaction on 10 September about the French decision to stop the withdrawal of its military forces based in Ndjamena. The Lagos agreements (on Chad's national reconciliation) stipulate that the transitional government will institute the evacuation of the French troops, Goukouni Oueddei recalled to mind. He went on to say: "It happens that immediately afterwards the French government in a unilateral manner, believed it had to evacuate its troops stationed in Ati and Moussoro. I immediately demanded that the evacuation process be stopped until the government makes an official request for it. Having done this, we are respecting the spirit and the letter of the Lagos agreements. For obvious reasons, as a matter of fact, no one wants the complete departure of the French forces before the effective installation of the neutral force." Goukouni Oueddei then issued an "urgent appeal to the friendly countries and international organizations so that they may come rapidly to Chad's aid," to permit it to reorganize completely its economy. "Six months of combat have tried the Chadian economy but it is more accurate to acknowledge that it was already in a deplorable state, he continued, stating that Chadian public finances were in a state of cessation of payment. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 79 p 3]

CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

BONGO ON ECONOMY--A policy of economic austerity is to be pursued by the government, President Bongo has announced during the celebrations of the 19th anniversary of Gabon's independence. He also said that advantage should be taken of the foreign aid which has poured into the country. He added that the plan for economic recovery which began two years ago has created a "new favorable climate" and given new confidence to foreign investors. He noted that the foreign debt of Gabon had declined by 50 percent and he called for greater bilateral aid from industrial nations. He said that oil production was satisfactory especially since the discovery of more deposits in the south east. In spite of a six percent drop in production, the output was now at an average of 10.6 m. tonnes. The President also noted that uranium production should rise from the current level of 1,000 tonnes to 1,500 tonnes by 1982. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Sep 79 p 1625]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

COMPANIES NATIONALIZED--The AFRC has nationalized seven companies of the Aschkar Group of Lebanon. Alfred Aschkar himself had long been deported. Seven Ghanaian companies have also been banned from commercial activity because they had sold their import licenses to the Aschkar Group, "thereby defrauding the nation." An AFRC statement also announced the deportation of 13 foreign businessmen. The names of the businessmen and their countries of origin were not contained in the AFRC statement. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Sep 79 p 1622]

JAPANESE RESEARCH VESSEL--A \$2.5m. fisheries research vessel was handed over at Tema recently to the Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. Abayifa Karbo, as a gift to Ghana, from the Government of Japan. Mr Karbo, said that Ghana needed the vessel to enable it to carry out marine fisheries research work aimed at gathering and analyzing information about the country's fishery resources and potentials. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Sep 79 p 1622]

CSO: 4420

## GUINEA

### BRIEFS

ARCHBISHOP'S RESIGNATION, APPOINTMENT--Archbishop Tchidimbo, who was released after eight years imprisonment, on the eve of President Sekou Toure's departure to the US, has resigned his post and been replaced, the Vatican has announced. He will be succeeded by a 34-year-old parish priest, Father Robert Sarah. It has been speculated that the archbishop's release was part of a deal with the Vatican in which he would have to resign. The Vatican has also announced that the only other Bishop in Guinea, the Swiss born Bishop Eugene Maillat of N'zerekore, has also resigned and will be replaced by a Guinean priest, Philippe Kourouma. The former Archbishop is now in Europe spending some of his time at the Vatican and the rest in France catching up on events during his eight year imprisonment. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Sep 79 p 1625]

CSO: 4420

# NAIROBI WATER SHORTAGE CONTINUES TO WORSEN

## Five Days Without Water

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 79 pp 1,28

[Text]

THE water problem which has hit Nairobi worsened last night with some estates entering their fifth straight day without a drop of water.

Some areas, too, started getting inadequate water supplies, which forced long queues at water kiosks, while at those estates with no water at all, housewives trekked long distances to borrow.

And though Mr. Andrew Moche, general manager of the Water and Sewerage Department, Nairobi City Council, told the NATION that council engineers had managed to restore water to all estates except Jamhuri, residents of Ngei I and II continued to ring us, wondering what had happened.

They said there was not a drop of water at the

whole estate.

"My engineers checked the water situation this morning and found there was a trickle at Moi and Otiende estates while Ngei I and II, Lavinton, Kibera and the Riruta satellite had enough water," Mr. Moche said yesterday.

He said he had ordered two city council tankers to take as much water as possible to Jamhuri.

But a resident of Ngei estate said that people there either borrowed their water from Ndege petrol station or trekked into the national park nearby for water.

On the water level in the reservoirs, Mr. Moche said yesterday there was still 5ft in the critical tanks at Kabete.

"We are supplying all the water we receive from the pumping station and that is why the levels have not risen any higher," he added.

He discounted reports that the City Council had been warned five years ago not to allow heavy population concentrations in the upper reaches of the city.

He said: "This could only be a deliberate move to tarnish the City Council's name."

"There is no place in Nairobi which it is impossible to give water."

However, he blamed the problem on the high consumption rate as more and more people migrate to the city, new estate developments and the dry climate.

## Situation 'Difficult to Fathom'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is difficult to fathom how matters could have come to such a pass, virtually overnight, that vast areas of Nairobi have been plunged into the depths of a major water crisis. The public is being told that factors such as the high urban population, new estate development, high consumption, and of course the weather, are responsible for what has happened — but, apart from the climate, everything else falls into the category of ponderables. And that means it is the function of the city's planners and those who profess to keep its services going to ensure that there is enough water for the buildings, residential and otherwise, it permits to be built.

If the weather alone — in the shape of the recent dry spell — is responsible, this is a situation which must have developed gradually. It could not have happened overnight. And the affected consumers should have been given ample warning in good time, that they were required in their own interests to use water sparingly.

One very clear outcome of the current crisis is that even the most serious problems of the public will not necessarily provoke our civic officialdom into action. There has to be an outcry and intense pressure — such as this newspaper was forced to bring on the people at City Hall — before there is redress.

For all our sakes, and in particular those who have experienced the ordeal of dry taps, we trust that the situation will be back to normal soon. ...

CSO: 4420

KANU TO ENSURE PEACE, TRANQUILITY DURING ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Sep 79 pp 1, 36

[Excerpt]

**ALL candidates seeking parliamentary and civic seats must share platforms in their constituencies and wards during the campaign period.**

And all meetings will be organised by the ruling party, Kanu, in conjunction with the Administration to ensure there is peace, tranquility and fairness.

**Mudslinging**

This was agreed yesterday by the Kanu branch chairmen and district executive officers during a briefing meeting conducted by the party's organising secretary, Mr. Nathan Munoko.

The meeting agreed that Kanu would not allow mudslinging during the campaign meetings.

Mr. Monoko, who is also Minister for Works, said Kenya was a democratic country. "We have to ensure we follow the country's Constitution and that of Kanu," he said.

This, he said, had shown the world that Kenyans had confidence in their country that guaranteed stability.

He told participants that the meeting had been summoned to brief party officials, who will be charged with dealing with a lot of election affairs.

He commended the branch chairmen for the "splendid work" they had done during the party national elections last year, and appealed to them to maintain the same spirit.

He said it was because of their commitment to the affairs of the party and national development that Kanu had portrayed political maturity.

CSO: 4420

**NYERERE'S REMARKS AT NAM SUMMIT APPLAUDED**

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**PRESIDENT** Julius Nyerere of Tanzania was yesterday certainly speaking on behalf of the majority of African nations when he warned the Non-Aligned Movement's summit that the movement will disintegrate as a world power if it leans towards Moscow. Dr. Nyerere's stand will disappoint a number of Moscow's friends, including the host country, Cuba, who believe that the non-aligned nations are "natural enemies" of Imperialism and therefore "natural allies" of Socialist nations.

When he opened the conference on Monday, Cuban President Fidel Castro made every effort to draw parallels between what the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) stands for and what the Soviets believe in. Claiming that both camps were anti-Imperialist, anti-colonial, anti-neo-colonial, anti-racist, anti-Zionist and anti-Fascist, President Castro took the liberty of concluding to the disappointment of many delegates, that the movement was a "natural ally" of the Soviet Union. That disappointment was clearly demonstrated by the applause Dr. Nyerere received when he said NAM was not a Socialist movement.

As the Tanzanian President put it, if NAM tries to be a power bloc, or is allied to a power bloc, it will cease to be an influence on the world and fall apart. Obviously, Fidel Castro's interest is not to make NAM the independent and influential organisation it was intended to be when it was first formed. His sole aim, and this came out so clearly during his opening remarks, is to make the movement a tool of the Soviet Union and of international Communism.

For several years now, the world has witnessed a growing effort by Cuba to dominate the Non-Aligned Movement. But the reasons for



Cuba's attempts to control the movement have now come out more clearly — to give the Soviet Union an opportunity to manipulate it in the way Cuba itself is being manipulated by Moscow.

As for being a non-aligned nation, Cuba totally fails to qualify and any reasonable test can be applied to prove this. In order to further Soviet aims, Cuba maintains tens of thousands of troops and technicians in African nations and some more in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Havana faithfully supports Soviet positions, having, for instance, given its approval to the recent Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. Though Cuba has not signed the Warsaw Pact, the military alliance of Soviet satellites, it is a member of Comecon, the economic organisation of Soviet Bloc nations.

At almost every summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity leading African statesmen have questioned the massive presence of Cuban troops in Africa, but Russia's African "allies" have always come out in defence of Soviet Imperialism in Africa. It is to be hoped that this important issue will be on the agenda at the Havana conference.

As long ago as 1978, when it was known that Cuba was interested in hosting the present summit, almost half of the 95 members of NAM expressed concern over the holding of the meeting in Havana. They were annoyed at Cuban interference in the affairs of other nations, in clear violation of the founding principles of NAM. They feared Cuba would use its position as the host nation to further its own ends and those of the Soviet Union. They must be even more concerned at the moment because the host country traditionally becomes chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau that administers NAM during the three-year period between summits — a position of considerable power and one that also offers opportunity for mischief.

There are obviously a number of leaders at the Havana meeting who will support Cuba's stand, but Dr. Nyerere's remarks about "natural allies" is likely to cause a sharp split in the movement which cannot only weaken it but even lead to its dissolution. The silent majority in Havana must not only reject Castro's misleading manoeuvres but they must also do everything possible to preserve the unity of the truly non-aligned nations.

DEVELOPING NATIONS AFFECTED MOST BY PETROLEUM SHORTAGE

Nairobi BARAZA in Swahili 30 Aug 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Conversations: The Punishment Handicaps the Developing Nations"]

[Text] "I am calling upon all the citizens and organizations of Kenya to cooperate in reducing all unnecessary uses of petroleum so that that commodity may be kept for uses and tasks essential for our nation's development," the great President Daniel arap Moi stated early this week when he was opening officially the new airport now called Moi International Airport in the city of Mombasa.

He went on to say that the increase in the price of petroleum affects greatly the expenditures of the Kenya Airways Corporation because the price of aviation fuel has increased by 40 percent since last year.

"Now the cost of fuel constitutes a third of the cost of operating this airways corporation," he added. "Even the expenditures of those small aircraft which are used for commercial communications and transport have become very major in Kenya," the President said. "We have been able to obtain only half of the amount of petroleum we obtained last year and even this amount has imposed an additional 50 percent cost on our economy," he added.

Earlier the President said that the future of many developing countries is threatened because of the difficulty of obtaining petroleum. Some of the petroleum used in those countries is usually used for the work of producing goods, not for recreation as it is in developed countries.

Thus, the situation which confronts developing countries without petroleum is very different from that of developed countries, therefore he called upon the national treasuries of the countries which produce petroleum to examine this problem very thoroughly.

Certainly this call of our beloved President deserves to be implemented by all the transport companies in the country, all citizens having commercial or personal vehicles, and especially by departments of our great government

whose vehicles are usually observed loitering aimlessly in various districts of the city night and day outside night clubs.

It is the opinion of many that all reproaches about this shortage of petroleum are on the shoulders of "our brothers" the Arabs who by good fortune have abundant petroleum in their countries. The origin of this shortage is their continuing dispute with the Israeli nation.

Because the Arabs have been unable to uproot the Jews by war in the Middle East, this dispute has now spread harassing all the nations of the world by using their major weapon--petroleum. Therefore it is those developing and poor nations of Africa and Asia which are handicapped more by this shortage than those nations whose objective in using this weapon has been explained.

We ask how the person who is defeated by his major enemy has the right to treat with scorn "his poor brother" to compensate for his defeat? This is what the Arab "brother nations" are doing now unintentionally.

Because although petroleum is a weapon which injures all the nations of the world, the nations injured more are those in Africa which do not have petroleum wells. This situation must be examined thoroughly and calmly by the corporations of the OPEC oil producing countries and discussed by the United Nations.

CSO: 4407

## PFP TO ASSIST, EDUCATE SMALL BUSINESSMEN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Government policy of Africanising businesses has not succeeded because the people who took over the businesses from expatriates lacked experience.

The national vice-chairman of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Elijah Enane, said this in Nyeri when introducing "Partnership for Productivity" (PFP), a non-profit-making body for small-scale business consultation.

Mr. Enane, who is PFP national chairman, said the body had decided to open an office in Nyeri to enable it to provide extension services to business men in the central region on behalf of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

A regional manager would be appointed within the next three months to man the office, he said.

Saying that the missionary-sponsored body was currently spending some Sh 1.5 million annually, Mr. Enane called on the business community to make use of the services rendered by his staff.

## Staff

He said no country could claim stability while its economy was not wholly in the hands of its citizens. The PFP aimed to make that a reality, he said.

He said the PFP had engaged very qualified staff whom he had personally cautioned to keep their findings secret as they went around teaching business men how to organise and control their businesses.

Mr. Enane said many businesses had collapsed because the owners lacked the necessary experience to enable them to cope with other experienced competitors. That was why the Government was backing the PFP programme.

The body, currently headquartered at Kakamega, will soon open regional offices at Embu and Mombasa so as to operate at a national level.

Thanking the PFP body for extending its services to Central Province, Nyeri chamber branch vice-chairman Oscar Bruttah said the branch would co-operate in educating businessmen.

STUDENTS IN CUBA REPORT ON SCHOOL STAY, CONDITIONS

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 461, 12 Aug 79 pp 18-21

[Article by Bartolomeu Tome: "From Cuba to Mozambique to See Their Homeland Once Again"]

[Excerpts] A group of eight Mozambican students who attend school in Cuba, accompanied by two teachers, also Mozambican, are currently visiting their homeland. They will remain here for about a month. The visiting students were selected in a socialist emulation campaign as the outstanding students in the best classes. During their stay in Mozambique they will visit all the provinces.

The students and teachers met with O TEMPO and the other Mozambican news media.

"While we were still in Cuba, we heard that certain people were saying we had been sold to Cuba to work in the sugar cane fields," said Tomas Almedino, who has been studying in that socialist country for 2 years.

Such claims began to circulate through the murmuring of rumor mongers and the lies of Radio Kizumba when the Socialist Republic of Cuba made an agreement with our country to establish schools to train future Mozambican specialists in specific branches of our economy.

The group of eight students have come to Mozambique to represent the Mozambicans who are currently studying in that socialist country. The trip also represents an award granted to them for having distinguished themselves in the Socialist Emulation Campaign, in which the students have been taking part since last year in their schools, the Presidente Eduardo Mondlane School and the Presidente Samora Machel School, both located on the Isle of Youth.

It All Began With Emulation

Gaspar Pedro, teacher and political director at the Presidente Samora Machel School, told us that since 1978 the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] has been responsible for promoting socialist emulation among the Mozambican students in Cuba. We will let him describe how the process was developed:

"To enable the students to maintain direct contact with their country of origin, the Cuban Communist Party decided that the most outstanding students would be selected to come home at the end of each school year.

"To hear talk, to read the newspapers, is not the same as seeing something with one's own eyes. These eight students who have come to visit our homeland will also have an opportunity to see at close hand the realities of the revolutionary process in progress in our country."

Pedro Gaspar [sic] let it be known that more students could have been awarded this visit to Mozambique if there had not been economic problems.

Student Luciano Emilio Cobre told us part of the long history of the legendary Isle of Youth, on which there are 39 schools.

"We can see that development on the island is always progressing. About 41,403 young people are studying there, and 5,639 of them are foreigners in Cuba."

Regarding medical assistance, the island has two public hospitals, and each of the 39 schools has a health clinic offering consultation hours 2 days a week.

The island produces a large number of citrus fruits. As one of the students said: "It is a principle of Marxism to wed theory and practice. In our case, we combine study with work in the fields. For example, the Presidente Samora Machel School has about 87 fields planted in citrus fruits. The Presidente Eduardo Mondlane School has about the same number."

"Last year," another student interjected, "there were only 2 months when we did not win the emulation banner, awarded to schools for outstanding production. All the other months, the Mozambican schools were awarded the emulation banner."

Toward the end of our meeting with the eight students and two teachers, the question of correspondence was brought up. For some time, this was one of the problems of the parents and the students in Cuba themselves. There were even people who took advantage of the situation to plant misinformation, spreading such rumors as the one that the students had been sold to work in the Cuban cane fields.

The group made a point of noting that correspondence does not mean writing just to report that so-and-so has died, or other news of that kind.

"We think the parents and other relatives should take it upon themselves to write to us, instead of just answering letters from the students who are far from home, or just communicating sad news."

The Ministry of Education and Culture has established a system for corresponding with students in Cuba. Letters may be addressed simply to the ministry itself, which will see that they are delivered to the students.

6362

CSO: 4401

MACHEL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NEW APPOINTMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Aug 79 p 1

[Report on address by President Samora Machel at the installation of Raimundo Pachinuapa as state inspector]

[Text] "The appointment of more officials represents the reinforcement of the state apparatus, the reinforcement of the leadership, the reinforcement of the exercise of government," declared Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the FRELIMO Party, late yesterday afternoon at the ceremony installing Raimundo Pachinuapa as state inspector. Pachinuapa was appointed to the post by Presidential Decree No 3/79, of 3 April.

"We proclaim 1979 as the Year of Consolidation of Our Victories, and the way to consolidate our victories is by the creation of structures," noted the highest leader of the Mozambican party and state.

Again noting the significance of the event, President Machel observed that Raimundo Pachinuapa took office "after we had a lengthy meeting with the provincial and central structures."

After examining various ideas related to the issue of leadership and the government, President Machel ended by stating that "there is no neutrality, no ambiguity, no hesitation where our government is concerned."

Following President Machel's address, Raimundo Pachinuapa took the oath of office as state inspector before members of the Permanent Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the FRELIMO Party, the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and other party and state officials.

The rank of state inspectors, of which Pachinuapa is the first member to be appointed, was created by Presidential Decree No 1/79, of 11 January. The function of the state inspector is to execute, in conjunction with state and local agencies, missions decided by the president of the republic, and the rank of state inspector is equal to that of provincial governor.

(18)  
CDO: Alai



COMMENTARY ON FORTHCOMING NONALINED SUMMIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Aug 79 p 10

[Article by J.S.]

[Text] We are approaching the start of one of the most important events of recent years: the Summit Conference of Chiefs of State and Governments of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries.

To be held in Havana this coming September, the summit will be presided over by Fidel Castro, who will occupy the highest office for the next 3 years.

As this is the first time the movement has held a summit conference in Latin America, it is to be expected that a large part of the discussions will be devoted to that continent.

Strange to say, the balance of forces in the region has been altered in favor of the ideal of nonalignment and progress, with the liberation of Nicaragua and the political democratization of Bolivia and Ecuador.

The principles of support to national liberation movements, if not the primary topic, will also have a place in the Cuban capital, oriented by the spirit of the special meeting of the "Bureau" for Coordination of the Movement, which was held at the beginning of the year in Maputo and was devoted to the liberation of southern Africa.

The nations represented in Havana will take a necessarily unequivocal position on that issue. Considering that the summit conference will end on 7 September and the conference on Zimbabwe, called by Great Britain, will convene on 10 September, that position will certainly be to declare the movement's unwavering support for the Patriotic Front, which incidentally may come to be admitted as a full member of the Nonaligned Nations in the course of the meeting.

6362

000: 0401

## MOZAMBIQUE

### LONGSTANDING BATTERY SHORTAGE SOON TO BE REMEDIED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] With the arrival of a shipment of carbon electrodes (the basic raw material for the manufacture of dry cell batteries), the Mozambican Battery Company, TUDOR, located in Matola, will resume production of large batteries (also known as R-20's) and expects to begin supplying the public again by early September.

Production of the large batteries (R-20), which are in great demand throughout our country, especially in rural areas, was halted in May of this year, owing to difficulties in obtaining raw materials, whose importation is now being handled by state enterprises under the Foreign Trade Ministry.

TUDOR recently expanded its plant, mounting modern and versatile equipment, which will permit automation of about 90 percent in all the production sectors. TUDOR had expected to achieve a highly satisfactory increase in production this year, if several problems had not arisen.

TUDOR is the only firm of its kind in the People's Republic of Mozambique, and for this reason its entire output is delivered to COGROPA (Food Products Wholesale Marketing Enterprise), an agency of the Domestic Trade Ministry, which is responsible for distribution of the product throughout the country in accordance with defined priorities.

During the time production was halted at the battery plant, the workers were employed at various jobs maintaining and preserving plant equipment. This overhaul of equipment usually takes place every December.

In its continuing effort to improve and expand production figures attained until 1975 (a year after its founding), since that time TUDOR has been engaged in the specialized training of some of its principal cadres. Some Mozambican workers in that production sector have already received technical training in similar Portuguese companies.

The firm plans to send other workers to Portugal and Spain this year for specialized training in some sectors of the battery industry.

The efforts in plant expansion and professional training are aimed at continuing improvement in the production of batteries, to meet increasing domestic demand.

## BRIEFS

**BAT GUANO RESERVES**--Mozambique has favorable climatic conditions for the formation of bat guano, one of the most important natural agricultural fertilizers. The guano deposits resulting from the accumulation of bat dung in caves, grottoes and other protected locations constitutes one of the best fertilizers, used in agriculture the world over for its high phosphorus and nitrogen content. Scientific studies to date have indicated the existence of a very large number of underground caves or grottoes containing bat guano throughout the country, mainly in the provinces of Inhhamane, Sofala, Zambezia, Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Tete. It is noted that adequate utilization of guano could mean a significant improvement in agricultural yield in the future, and also contribute to progressive savings in foreign exchange reserves, considering that we now import most of the fertilizers used in our agriculture. In an operation to locate the major guano reserves, the National Directorate of Geology and Mining and Subsoil Protection is already concluding preparations to launch an inquiry among the public to locate areas where bats are present in large numbers. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 79 pp 1, 6] 6362

**COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL**--A special cooperation agreement is about to be implemented between Mozambique and Portugal in the electrical sector, according to the National Directorate of International Cooperation. The agreement principally provides for cooperation in the area of technical and professional training. Under the terms of the accord, the two governments are to create conditions for the participation of Portuguese workers in Mozambique, serving companies and agencies in the electrical sector. The accord was established in Maputo on 20 February 1978, following discussions between delegations of the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 79 p 1] 6362

**YOUTH CELLS IN RAILROAD**--Yesterday, in Party Cell A of the Southern Railway [CFM-Sul] in Maputo, two cells of the Organization of Mozambican Youth were officially established, in a meeting led by a member of the Maputo Provincial Secretariat of that mass democratic organization. About 150 workers of Party Cell A, officials of the CFM-Sul Party Circle and a representative of the Administrative Commission of the railway company took part in the ceremony. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Aug 79 p 3] 6362

CED: 4401

## BRIEFS

'DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WHITES'--USAKOS: Mr A H du Plessis repeated an earlier warning here on Friday that the Whites of SWA might be forced to leave the Territory if things became unbearable for them. Addressing a small meeting, Mr du Plessis said the Whites were consistently being accused of discriminating against the other population groups in the Territory. "In fact, the opposite is true. It is we who are being discriminated against," he said. The Whites had also been accused of causing the various population groups in the Territory to drift further away from one another. In reality, the Whites were merely trying to protect and retain that which was theirs, Mr du Plessis added. He said he did not deny the other groups the right to decide for themselves what they wanted. "But what I do not accept is the Whites being told what to do by these groups." Mr du Plessis said he was, however, optimistic that the Whites would still come out on top eventually, provided they did not lose courage. "The Whites have gone through too much to give in now. We have come through some very trying and difficult situations in the past and we must continue, if necessary to do so in the future," he said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 79 p 3]

MINeworkers STRIKE--A group of several hundred workers went on strike for three hours at the CDM diamond mine this weekend. It is understood that the strike followed a dispute about working hours. Apparently one work group felt they were working longer hours than the other. They went on strike on Saturday from 5 am to 8 am. Though the matter had not yet been settled this morning, it is understood that production was not affected. The mine management yesterday apparently considered if and what disciplinary steps should be taken against the strikers. Today they are negotiating with the discontented workers. More details about the dispute could not be obtained today because the mine's public relations officer was on a visit to Windhoek. The acting general manager of the mine "was too busy" to take a telephone call, a mine spokesman said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 79 p 1]

SWA'S OWN LANDBANK--SWA would as from September 1 have its own Landbank once again, the chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, announced in the National Assembly. The announcement was made shortly after the House had passed a

Bill providing for the appropriation of an additional part budget of R3.5m, which will go towards the establishment of an independent Landbank for the Territory. SWA had its own landbank from 1922 until 1969 when it was incorporated in the South Africa Landbank. All assets and liabilities pertaining to the Territory would be transferred to the new SWA Landbank and farmers would initially be able to obtain loans at the low interest of five percent, Mr Mudge said. The additional funds allocated for this purpose would be used to repay part of the funds obtained on the open capital market while the bank still fell under the South African Landbank, he added. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 79 p 3]

MINES TO PAY LESS--A Bill which will effectively reduce taxes paid by the gold, uranium and diamond mining companies was read for a second time yesterday in the National Assembly. The Bill which was introduced by Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA chairman, will reduce the surcharge paid by the mines from 7.5 to 5 percent and the loan levy from 15 to 10 percent. Mr Mudge said while this would mean a loss of income to the Territory, it was felt necessary. It is obviously aimed at increasing the exploitation of the mineral resources of the Territory with the aim of earning greater foreign exchange. At 45 percent the basic tax paid by the mines is higher than for other companies which in SWA pay a basic 35 percent. The Bill does not make provision for a tax alleviation for other companies. Mr Mudge said it had been decided not to follow the Republic, where the loan levy to companies was reduced from 15 to 10 percent. This will mean that SWA companies will continue to pay an effective 42 percent calculated on a five percent surcharge and the 15 percent loan levy. However, this is still lower than in the Republic where companies pay a basic of 40 percent. The effective rate in the Republic is 46 percent. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

SWAPO MEMBERS RELEASED--Colonel Koos Myburgh, Chief of the Security Branch confirmed this morning that nine members of Swapo, who had been in detention had been released within the past fourteen days. Originally a total of 72 Swapo members had been detained in terms of a proclamation issued by the Administrator General. Apart from saying that there were still 63 members in detention, Colonel Myburgh would not give further comment. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Sep 79 p 3]

NEW ARMY--Major General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding of SWA Command, will announce the formation of a SWA army. The announcement would be made at the Windhoek Agricultural showgrounds, a Defense Force spokesman said this morning. He also said that General Magnus Malan, Chief of the SA Defense Force would present members of the SWA Command with medals at 5 pm this evening. The medal presentation would take place at the Officers' Mess at Eros Airport. Six members of the SWA Command will receive medals. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Sep 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**LOSS OF DOCTORS**--A further serious loss of medical staff is recorded in the report for 1978 of the Secretary for Health, Dr Eric Burnett Smith, tabled in the House yesterday. The report says additional allowances for doctors have not had a marked effect in preventing resignations and "the monetary inducements have not counterbalanced the general picture of conditions in this country, as presented in overseas reports, in the recruitment of doctors." Vacancies existed at the end of last year for two medical officers of health, two tuberculosis officers, six district medical officers and three Government medical officers. In addition there were 15 vacancies for specialists. The report presented what it called "a sad picture in many ways" but added: "It is a matter for congratulation that so much has been accomplished." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 4]

**NEW NATIONAL EXAM**--A plan for the introduction of a new examination to be known as the National Certificate of Education had been adopted, the Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, disclosed yesterday. Outlining his Ministry's policy in a "take note" motion in the Senate, Mr Mazaiwana said that the NCE would replace the existing Rhodesia Junior Certificate, the Rhodesia Certificate of Education and grades nine and eleven. The plan was produced by the Secondary Education Development Unit which was established in December 1978, Iana reports. Mr Mazaiwana explained that the subject examination would be attempted at the end of Form Three by pupils who were not in the top stream. Those pupils who did well would have the opportunity of attempting O Levels two years later, while others would leave with a certificate showing grades obtained in different subjects. Mr Mazaiwana said where it was educationally advisable and practicable, subjects would contain course work as well as an external written examination. The subjects proposed for the NCE had been divided into two basic groups, he said. The compulsory subjects were English, mathematics, science and African languages with religious education and guidance for living regarded as compulsory but not examinable. Other subjects such as Afrikaans, history and music were optional. Shona and Ndebele courses would be ready for 1980 he said. In the coming months the work in publicizing the new certificate would be carried out. A teachers course would



be essential for those teaching to the NCE level. One course was planned for November and in 1980 there would be many short intensive courses, he told senators. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1]

RISCO COKE PLANT--A new \$300,000 coal processing system is being introduced at Risco's Coke Ovens Plant at Redcliff. It will produce coke that is more suitable for use in the company's blast furnaces. The system is being installed in the coal processing plant and is expected to go into operation in mid-September. The old system will be retained as a standby. The old, once-through, screening process is being replaced by a more selective system that will use four sets of screens to reduce the coal to an average size of between one to three mm. The system will recycle anything above three mm. "By screening down all coal to below three mm before it is charged to the coke ovens, we should get a consistently sized grain and an improvement in the bulk density of the charge, resulting in improved coke strength," said Mr Hendrie Barnard, the coke ovens manager. Mr Barnard said that before the Risco board approved the project, tests were carried out which indicated the new system could deliver an improvement of between 40 and 50 percent in the consistency of coke quality. The plant is being installed by contractors working with Risco staff, and a pulveriser to be used in the process was fabricated in Risco's own workshops. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 2]

CHEMISTS NAME OFFICIALS--Mr R.E.G. Johnson has been elected chairman of the Oil and Colour Chemists Association. Other appointments made at the annual meeting were: Honorary secretary, Mr L.V. Diedericks; Honorary treasurer, Mr A.J. Davis; Council members Mrs Ryan, Mr Blackstock, Mr Ebdon, Mr Hair, Mr Potter and Mr Turnbull. A spokesman for the association said: "It is an indication of the high standard achieved, even under extremely difficult conditions, in the surface coatings industry here that the director of the association in London has recommended that OCCA in Zimbabwe Rhodesia becomes a fully independent section in its own right." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 3]

BERTRAND CHARGE WITHDRAWN--An allegation under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act against a Bulawayo dentist, Dr Francis Robert Bertrand, of 36 Kingfisher Road, Burnside, was withdrawn before plea at Bulawayo Magistrates' court yesterday. When the adjourned hearing began the prosecutor, Mr Peter Tacker, told the magistrate, Mr Neville Dekker, that the charge was withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney-General. At a previous remand hearing, Dr Bertrand, who was an Independent Conservative candidate in the April election was alleged to have delivered a pamphlet entitled Free and Fair Elections to people on April 6 and April 7. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 9]

FREE DETAINEES PLEA REJECTED--The government has rejected a request by an external terrorist alliance for the release of "certain members" from imprisonment or detention to attend next week's constitutional conference in London. A statement issued after a Cabinet meeting yesterday said it

had been felt the request from the terrorist organization, sent to Zimbabwe Rhodesia through the British Government, had been made "merely for the sake of political propaganda and was not a bonafide one." "Moreover," added the statement, "in the interests of the security of the country and its leaders, the release of the persons concerned could not be recommended. "It was noted by the Cabinet that at present the terrorist alliance is unlawfully detaining in Zambia and Mozambique many thousands of innocent citizens of this country, including children, and preventing them from returning home." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

**WALLS REFUSES JOB OFFERS**--The Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut.-General Peter Walls, has turned down job offers with two major companies in South Africa. General Walls has taken this action because he feels he must remain committed to his task of serving Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The South African offers would have practically doubled his present salary, putting him well into the \$40,000 plus a year bracket. Information about the offers has reached Salisbury from sources in South Africa. The offers are said to have been made by a big mining house with other wide interests, and Rennies Consolidated Holdings Ltd. which has considerable interests in shipping, transport, hotels, tourism and wholesaling industries. General Walls also received a letter earlier this year from the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, asking him to stay at his job in this difficult time in the nation's history. He has been at top posts in the Army and Combined Operations for almost eight years now. General Walls is known to feel that as long as he is needed he will remain at his post. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

**SQUATTER CAMP BLASTED**--A squatter camp on the outskirts of Karoi was attacked for about 20 minutes on Tuesday night by terrorists using rockets, mortars and automatic weapons. A spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters, confirming the incident yesterday said the attack started at 9:50 p.m. It had been "completely ineffectual" there were no casualties or damage and a follow-up operation was launched. He also confirmed there had been a contact between terrorist and security forces during Tuesday night a "considerable distance" to the southwest of Umtali. Contact with the group was lost. Umtali residents heard gunfire, said one, adding that Radio Umtali came on the air saying there was no need for concern. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1]

**WATER PIPELINE**--Contractors on the Warren Hills to Highfield water pipeline are working to finish the stretch closest to the Marimba River before the rains set in and make working conditions difficult. Work on the \$1 million project started at the beginning of the year and water should be flowing early next year. The last section of the 5 km line was produced this week by Lysaghts, a Morewear subsidiary, at its plant in Norton. The pipes have been produced in 22 m lengths, claimed to be the longest made in Africa, and joined by welding on site. The mill produces a continuous length of pipe which can be cut to any length. The pipe is sandblasted, coated inside with bitumen, x-rayed and clad before being taken to the site.



Final delivery is due in the last week of this month. For most of the 90 laborers at the Norton factory the end of the contract means they will be laid off and have to look for other jobs. The laying contractors are Kinsey and consulting engineers are Stewart, Sviridov and Oliver. [Text]  
[Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## STUDY CITES REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN ECONOMY

Kinshasa AZAP in French 1430 GMT 30 Aug 79 AB

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Aug (AZAP)--The regional imbalance seems to perpetuate the trend set by the Zairian economy during the colonial period and the effort in the area of investments gives the impression of aiming at the most developed poles of the country, states citizen Mpop Awung in a research project carried out under the direction of citizen Mamengi Nzazi, doctor of economic sciences and sociology and head of projects on the Kinshasa campus.

In this study on the regional disparities in the area of agriculture, involving the regions of Bandundu and Kivu, the author reveals that Bandundu Region has a structure which is essentially tied to agricultural activities, which provide 47 percent of its contribution to the gross domestic product. Industry and construction provide barely 5 percent and close to one-half of all revenue is derived from tertiary industries. Ten percent of this gross domestic product is derived from the mines, 37 percent from agriculture, 50 percent from tertiary industries and 30 percent from industry or from construction.

Regarding the contribution of agriculture to the gross domestic product, the contribution of the city of Kinshasa is 0.9 percent, that of Bas Zaire 12.6 percent, Bandundu 14.1 percent, Equateur 17.5 percent, Haut Zaire 18.6 percent, Kivu 14.1 percent, Shaba 10.2 percent, Kasai Oriental 5.5 percent and Kasai Occidental 6.4 percent.

The author notes significant disparities in the regional distribution of projects recorded between 26 June 1969 and 26 June 1972. As it happens, 3.37 percent of the recorded projects were directed to Kivu Region and 0.74 percent to Bandundu. As for the value of the investment projects which were approved, he notes that 1.53 percent of the projects are oriented toward Kivu and 0.06 percent to Bandundu. Another contrast no less important is the infrastructure. By way of an indication, Bandundu Region has a highway network of 12,009 km whereas Kivu has but 7,898 km.

It is important to alter this situation, the orator concludes, because it is unfair not only to the regions involved but to the whole country; the underdeveloped regions make too small a contribution to the national product and thus slow the expansion of other regions and the whole country.

Of course, he adds, development is made up of imbalance, but at a given point the disparities between the various regions become intolerable.

The setting of agricultural prices by the authorities should, at the same time, encourage increased exchanges between agricultural and manufactured products, he continues. This means improving the terms of trade of agricultural products in relation to those of industrial products and maintaining them at a relatively high level in order to permit the levying of an economic portion of agriculture in order to finance development.

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

INTERVIEW WITH MULA BIONDO

Athens O OIKONOMIKOS TAKHYDROMOS in Greek 9 Aug 79 pp 13, 14

[Interview with Congo Nation Liberation Front Foreign Affairs Minister M. Biondo by Ath. Papandropoulos]

[Text] The African continent is full of "progressive," "national liberation" movements. At the same time, the major segment of the progressive European press appears to be wondering how it came to be so mistaken on the political development of the former colonial areas. Many enlightened socialists appear to be seriously chagrined by the harsh forms of totalitarianism which are being instilled in the Third World countries. And so, while in Greece we are ready to acclaim any "socialist" type slaughter, "it is becoming increasingly evident that, on the ideological level, we have entered the period of the death of utopia." Nevertheless, dreams are stubborn. And so, to the extent that the fall of sanctifications, the end of fabulosesities, and the ideological crumbling and criticism should be a prime concern of the intellectuals, many of them--in the Western World--succumb to the temptation of fashion or snobbery. By avoiding critical analysis, they slide, not infrequently, onto the easy but sterile path of oversimplification, sectarianism, and mysticism. As far as the intellectuals of the Third World are concerned, "they are often," to quote Zerah Salant,<sup>(1)</sup> "bootlickers, lackeys, and sycophants of those in power." "The destructive experience of the last 30 years has helped us to understand all uprisings but not to trust any revolutions." In these few lines, the publisher of the leftist French review NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, Jean Daniel, summarizes in his recent fine and revealing book<sup>(2)</sup> what should be the intellectual cornerstone for every genuine socialist.

The Third World central theme is the anti-imperialism struggle. Since Western imperialism is the historic evil, the only way to fight against it is through the revolutionary process. Without any intention to relieve the West of its responsibilities, we must point out that this one-sided

(1) "Third World and the Myths."

(2) "L'Ere des Ruptures." Senil Publications.

reference to Western imperialism as the explanation for everything that happens in the Third World is a caricature of political thinking and cannot be taken seriously.

The distortions which sprang without exception from all the revolutions in the Third World show clearly that all these military dominated, garrison-type states are condemned to slide gradually to totalitarianism and that the various peasant revolutions rapidly degenerate into Cambodian-type blood baths. In the meantime, there are people who believe, sincerely or with ulterior motives, in the classless society and the demise of capitalism.

With one of those individuals, Mula Biondo, foreign minister in the shadowy government of the Congolese National Liberation Front [FLNC], we had a revealing talk which, we believe, will enable the reader to draw inevitable conclusions. He will understand, in other words, what is the drama of the Third World, what are the responsibilities of the West, and above all what is the ideological sabotage committed by those who, in a utopian way, have raised imperialism to a real science.

O OIKONOMIKOS TAKHYORIMOS has repeatedly castigated the Mobutu regime in Zaire. In our reportage, on the Kolwezi events, we had noted that in the struggle for raw materials the West is playing with fire when it supports regimes such as that of Zaire. Today, the problem and the agonizing question is this: what is to be done? Probably the greatest revolution--that of democracy.

#### The Interview

Question: What are the FLNC objectives and ideological orientations?

Answer: Our basic objective is to change the system and restore the power of the Congolese people. Today Zaire is dominated by corruption, prostitution, dirty dealings and tremendous poverty. Decay has reached the final stage in every sector. It is time for the situation to change and with it the social system. Our Front has a socialist orientation. We are convinced that if in a country like the Congo which is the richest in the world in natural resources there were a sound economy and honest officials, a citizen would have no reason to envy those of the advanced countries.

#### The Question of Technology

Question: It is difficult to dispute what you have just said. Nevertheless, we might ask how a socialist government would be able to overcome the obstacle of technological weakness. Whether you were to go Right or Left, I believe that the famous "dependence" will be present. Under such circumstances what solutions do you propose?

Answer: All countries face the same problem. Of course, for the Third World the problem is more acute. We would accept any assistance under

conditions of mutual respect. Only in this way can we offer to the people at the outset a minimum of social security. I would like to add that we are not going to accept experts-adventurists.

Question: With this last observation, shall we assume that you rule out experts from the West?

Answer: I cannot be absolute on this. But it is a fact that we will prefer experts who share our ideology.

Which Socialism?

Question: When you speak of socialism, which version do you mean? That of the "existing" countries, that of the West, the Chinese, or that of Cambodia and Vietnam?

Answer: I mean our socialism. You probably know that the Congolese people in their majority are Bantu [transliteration]. This is a tribe which has employed an old socialist system adjusted to local conditions. Marxism is the written socialism. Our socialism, the Bantu socialism, is applied daily, it is practical and possibly for this reason differs from the established versions. We plan to modernize and establish this socialism.

Question: From what I know, Bantu socialism is the kind found in many societies, even in the West, during the early stages of social development. Today conditions, especially technical and economic conditions, are complex, multifaceted and fluid. Practical experience shows that many forms of socialism, with Stalinism at the apex, degenerated to criminal acts, and sad, tragic failures. Is there a danger that Bantu socialism will slide toward totalitarianism as it is being "modernized?"

Answer: The only socialist failures I know are those in the western countries. When the Right dons the socialist mantle, the economic oligarchy remains undisturbed and the exploitation of the proletarian masses continues. For us the highest stage of our socialism will be the dictatorship of the proletariat which constitutes the a, b, c's of democracy.

State Capitalism

Question: Are you possibly contradicting yourself? How is it possible that a dictatorship such as that of the proletariat in this case, is to be the highest form of democracy?

Answer: The dictatorship of the proletariat is the power of the many over the few. Of course, this situation occasionally affects the minority which is easily persuaded by the propaganda of pseudo-democracy. Thus, it becomes the advocate of imported ideas which do not serve our traditions nor do they serve the unstoppable march toward socialism.



Question: Are you referring to the social democratic ideas?

Answer: Exactly. They are the most dangerous because they deceive.

Question: We have specific illustrations of countries such as the Scandinavian which, under social democracy, reached the highest levels of progress and social prosperity. On the other hand, we do not have similar illustrations in the countries of state capitalism. Finally, is it not another indication of this, the fact that the Euro-communist parties have abandoned the dictatorship of the proletariat?

Answer: What you say is relevant. For us, state capitalism is the highest stage of socialism--its quintessence. A government, to be just, must distribute by its own decision the investment resources and determine where the surplus value is to go. Only in this way does the daily life of the citizen gain some meaning. For our own organization, the system of state capitalism is required by the political, economic and social conditions in our area. It is not a random choice. We do not behave like some politicians who are directly dependent on the western stock exchanges. State capitalism and the dictatorship of the proletariat constitute for us the two essential instruments of power. You were taken aback by the word dictatorship? Perhaps so, but this is the dictatorship of the strong majority.

Question: When you speak of the proletariat, do you mean the industrial workers or all wretched human beings?

Answer: I mean all the cursed on earth, all those who have no place under the sun.

How About Freedom?

Question: Although we talked a lot about dictatorship we said nothing about Marxism, nor did we say anything about human rights. I would like to ask you how you can talk about state capitalism when Marx himself in his "Misery of Philosophy," referring to the working class, rejected the state capitalism. Also, what do you think of human freedoms?

Answer: The rise of the proletariat to the position of the ruling class, the placement of the state under the leadership of the working class, means victory for democracy since the means of production are transferred to common ownership. This is what Marx said in his "Communist Manifesto." I think that the conditions of men's liberation emerge from this process.

(Editor's Note: At this point, this writer disagreed because if Marx in his "Communist Manifesto" does not refer to the complete abolition of state power, this vision remains central in the thinking of the German philosopher on the notion of the state. This latter has been for Marx a political expression of human alienation which results in phenomena such as Bonapartism.)

Question: I don't think you responded to my question about individual freedoms.

Answer: I doubt that freedoms are guaranteed in the West. Being an exile for many years I had the opportunity to see that democratic freedoms are hypocritical like those of the princes. The citizen in the Western countries is constantly followed and if he belongs to a socialist party he cannot get an official state position. The Western states are hypocritical. They give freedoms and then they look over the shoulder of citizens.

(Editor's Note: This writer disagreed on this point, too, and that the answer was subjective and formalistic.)

#### We Will Overthrow the Zaire Government

Question: Following the Kolwezi events, what kind of national liberation activities will your organization engage in? What foreign occupation is in Zaire to justify the title of your Front? Don't you think that in today's complex world national dignity is more important than national liberation?

Answer: In 6 months at the latest, developments in Zaire will overthrow the present order of things. FLNC is preparing for this prospect. Of course, we act carefully in order to limit the extent of bloodshed. When we take over, there must be citizens left. As I told you, the Congo (I use this word because "Zaire" is phony) is a rich country which today has been turned into a beggar. Thus it has become one of the six or seven poorest countries in the Third World. The present bosses are megalomaniacs and show-offs. They have no plans and detest central planning. The cases of stealing from the public treasury are increasing and the various ministers squander the public resources. Instead of making productive investments, they use the national resources to fatten up certain accounts in Swiss banks. One small example is the Otrag contract (editor's note: this contract was cancelled 2 days after this interview) which provided for a transfer of 100,000 square kilometers to a West German company to conduct space tests. As you can see, the situation goes from bad to worse. The moment for the Third Round is approaching.

Question: Who is the leader of FLNC?

Answer: General Mumba. He is a tremendous person who may realize the dream of Patrice Lumumba. He is our symbol, our spiritual leader, the man by whose name we swear. He was the victim of imperialist bestiality because he wanted to put into effect his socialist vision for the Congo.

Question: When you speak of imperialist bestiality do you include the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia? Do you also include the 800,000 refugees of the Vietnamese "paradise?"



Answer: Geopolitics has no comparison to ideology and we should not confuse one with the other. The Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia is a special case. It was due to the dispute between East Germany and Czechoslovakia at that time. Just as the French missiles are not targeted on Moscow but on West Germany, in the same way there was a problem between East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet intervention was designed to regulate things.

#### Buro-Communism Is a Farce

Question: I would like to return to a previous question. You did not reply to the question of Buro-communism.

Answer: It is a farce. The only communism is the one that emanates from Marxism-Leninism. All the rest is subterfuge and in no way serves the cause of socialism. On the contrary, they strengthen the reaction and offer new arguments to the enemies of the socialist idea.

Question: They accuse you of provoking the events in Kolwezi, which resulted in a tragic slaughter and of being directed by foreign interests under the guidance of the Cubans.

Answer: Even NATO knows that we did not kill anybody in Kolwezi. Moreover, our army is strong enough not to need help or helpers. At this time, we have the strongest army in Africa and our leader, General Mbumba, is a conscientious politician and a capable general. As far as our weapons are concerned, the Westerners must admit, if they are truthful, that the weapons used in Kolwezi were Belgian, Italian, French, South Korean and Israeli. We had stolen them from Mobutu.

Question: You will allow me to regard your answer as superficial and to ask you what are your direct relations with the Soviet Union?

Answer: Whoever wants to kill his dog says that it has rabies. The truth is that the Soviet people admire the Third World which is trying to throw off the imperialist yoke. If the Tass Agency emphasizes our struggle, the corruption of the present regime, the economic stagnation, the child mortality, it is not an indication that the Red Army is in the Virgin Forest.

Question: Where were you trained?

Answer: I cannot tell you. (Editor's Note: In the end he told us but he asked us not to publish it.)

#### War of the Communists

Question: Don't you think that the picture you present especially with regard to the almost angelic behavior of the Soviet Union is terribly idyllic. Is it possible that this logic raises doubts over your reliability? Is it possible that such situations serve the interests of the superpowers

while the wretched of the earth sink into deeper misery? Has not the recent war among communisms taught you anything?

Answer: The Chinese invasion in Vietnam is an imperialist provocation. China serves international imperialism and is getting ready to attack the socialist countries. China is the prime ally of the USA, South Africa and of all oppressive regimes, such as those in Chile and Zaire.

Question: Are there any democratic conditions in Argentina? Vidella is another Mobutu, is he not? Why this leniency toward the executioners of Buenos Aires?

Answer: Add Argentina to the list.

Question: In spite of what you have said, the war among communisms is a fact which constitutes a historic refutation of what Lenin predicted. Consequently, for the Third World there must be a choice among dictators.

Answer: China is not a communist state. It has abandoned communism. For this reason there was no war among communisms.

Question: Can you go to bed a communist and wake up a capitalist?

Answer: Are you kidding?

Amin and Iran

Question: What do you think of the events in Uganda? Is it possible that the Tanzania intervention establishes a legal precedent?

Answer: Responsible for the situation were the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations which did not denounce Amin early enough. In other words, the responsibility falls on the free world. They should have condemned Amin as soon as he started acting crazy. Why was Nyerere silent? With Amin's stupidities the politico-military response was inevitable.

Question: How about the revolution in Iran? Is not the revival of Islamic hysteria the result of a new form of national liberation?

Answer: There was no revolution in Iran. There was simply a development which in 3 or 4 years will result in a real revolution. Presently there is no sufficient cohesion or the necessary homogeneity for a revolution.

Question: Why in 3 or 4 years? Is it a question of having the Tudeh party grow?

Answer: I don't know.

Question: If Mobutu had followed a social democratic policy from the

beginning would your Front have the same support? Why don't you propose a Government of National Unity?

Answer: One way or another our movement would have emerged. The incompetence of the Mobutu cabinet is inherent. Already there have been 36 cabinet reshuffles in 13 years and nothing has changed. On the contrary, the examples of incompetence on the part of the ministers are increasing. Nothing can improve the situation. To show you how incompetent the present government is I can tell you that they threw out the Greeks and Portugese who supplied the remote peasant masses with stable commodities. On the other hand, they made stupid concessions to the monopolies which suck the blood of the Congolese people. The Greeks and the Portugese participated in the social progress while the industrial monopolies offer nothing.

Question: Are you against industry? Do you prefer barter? Or is this behavior part of a broader tactic designed to deceive the masses? I mean that many "socialist movements" support misery and oppose industry because they know that industrial societies mean progress while the barter societies are more easily manipulated.

Answer: This is what the western social democrats claim.

Question: I agree, but so far they allow FLNC to have its headquarters, raise funds, make plans, etc.

Editor's Note: Our interviewee lives in W. Germany.7

Answer: Ideologies take a back seat to geopolitics. This is a truth that many in our country ignore.

7520  
CSG:4908

UNIP PREPARES FOR 14TH NATIONAL COUNCIL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

**THE 14TH NATIONAL Council of the United National Independence Party will be held in Lusaka next month, to discuss among other items, the country's electoral system.**

**Since the last Presidential and General Elections, a lot of things have taken place which require close examination of the National Council in order to give directives on what should be done.**

**Needless to say that the post-mortem on the elections conducted by Freedom House and the results should occupy the Council.**

**Also, a lot has to be done to perfect the electoral system. The High Court petitions have indicated that something needs attention in the system.**

**The Party, no doubt has taken note of what the High Court has said about these cases. It could be that what the courts said might not be binding on the Party, but it should exercise our conscience.**

**According to our set up, the National Council superintends over all Party's activities. It is this Council which prepares ground for the General Conference at Mulungushi Rock. The National Council is, therefore, a serious gathering.**

Delegates come from the provinces and they are supposed to be the cream of the Party functionaries in the province who are capable of contributing to the deliberations. They have also got a better perspective of the success and failures of the Party in their areas and they can advise the National Council on the effective action to take to put things right.

There have been disturbing statements from provincial and other leaders and most of them have been embarrassing to those in authority.

There are reports of the Party being weak in certain areas and some leaders not doing their work properly. All these are matters to be discussed at the National Council. All Party officials therefore, look to the Council for inspiration and guidance, but the Council must receive sincere reports from the officers in the field. If misleading information is given to the Council, it will not give proper advice and guidance.

Freedom House has instructed provincial political committees to submit items they would like the Council to consider by September 14. There have been complaints in the past that provinces are not consulted before drawing up the agenda. This is no longer the case.

We would only say that the new dimension will only benefit the Party if the officials discuss the problems of the Party frankly and sincerely. Those with the attitude of let sleeping dogs lie are useless to UNIP.

The public is not interested in accusations and counter accusations. In fact, any difference between Party members makes everybody in the nation sad. Each provincial leader must give a thorough account of the Party work in his area.

They should seize this opportunity to indicate exactly what they feel the Party should discuss. Those glossy and exaggerated reports should no longer be accepted. A lot of weak leaders have been hiding behind these sweet-sounding reports which mean nothing to the reality of the state of the Party.

The poor results of the Presidential elections in certain provinces is the loudest testimony of Party weakness and the amount of work that needs to be done.

Freedom House has spent a lot of money sending people out to investigate but what they bring back does not seem to help the Party. Instead, gossiping among leaders has become worse.

Every Party member must know that these things do not help UNIP.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH, VISIT TO BRAZIL REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Cyrus Sikazwe in Brazil: "Cubans Were Invited-KK"]

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Kaunda announced here that racist South African troops attacked Zambia on Tuesday, a day before he left on his South American and Caribbean tour.**

During the attack, the fascist troops destroyed a Land-Rover and an entire camp belonging to a South African company, De Beers, which is prospecting for diamonds in Zambia.

Speaking in a television and radio interview, the President, however, did not say where the camp is located or if there were casualties.

He disclosed the attack

when he was answering a question on what he felt about the presence of Cuban troops in Africa who, he said, had been invited there by independent countries like Angola.

Dr Kaunda said in looking at the Cuban troops' presence in Africa, people must first understand why they went there and not at the effect of their presence.

"Would the United States have agreed to help President (Agostinho) Neto against South Africa if he had asked them?" he asked.

He said that the cause of the presence of Cuban troops in Africa was South Africa which constantly attacked independent African countries like Mozambique, Zambia and Angola.

"We are able to make some noise over these attacks because we have been organised a bit longer than Angola which only became independent four years ago," he said.

He was sure that when Namibia, which South Africa is illegally occupying, became independent, there would be no need for Cuban troops in Angola and both presidents Neto and Fidel Castro would ask them to go back home.

Dr Kaunda said he had gone to Brazil to inform its leaders about the situation in southern Africa because all the reports they received were from a biased British and American Press.

He did not expect any immediate results from the Brazilian government until its leaders had analysed what he had told them. "After this, they will be able to make a decision as time goes," he said.

Earlier, Dr Kaunda appealed to Brazil, in the name of God, to help in the liberation of southern Africa which he described as a "racial monstrosity on a



scale impossible to imagine in this day and age."

He made the appeal at a state dinner given in his honour by Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, held at Itamaraty palace.

He said although Brazil was succeeding as a model nation, this was not so in southern Africa and urged that South America and southern Africa must stand together.

The future of the African continent could not be different from that of South America because the two dominant populations of the southern hemisphere had a lot in common.

"They have similar and common historical experiences, laying a firm foundation for shared cultures and economic inter-actions."

"As members of the developing world, the countries of Africa and South America are asking and answering the same economic questions at their various levels and are going through the same process of development and transformation," he said.

General Figueiredo informed his guests that Brazil opposed colonial domination and racial discrimination as crystallised in the policy of apartheid.

"We equally support the struggle for self-determination and independence of Namibia, which have been so often enshrined in resolutions adopted at the United Nations by the unanimous vote of the international com-

munity," the General said.

He praised Dr Kaunda's leadership which, he said, had been recognised by the world as well as the role he and other Frontline leaders were playing in the struggle to liberate southern Africa.

"Facing the challenges which now grow in southern Africa, Your Excellency's government has acted with great dignity and effectiveness," he said.

Dr Kaunda said in the television interview that during his talks with General Figueiredo he had presented proposals which would be the foundation of technical co-operation between Zambia and Brazil.

The Zambian Government was now waiting for the Brazilian proposals which would be studied in Lusaka before details of a technical agreement could be worked out and signed.

The President said he had no doubt that Zambia would benefit from such an arrangement even though the two countries differed in language.

Answering a question, Dr Kaunda said he did not believe that ideology should prevent any country from establishing economic relations with another and gave the example of the Vatican's heavy investments in the Italian Fiat company which in turn had invested heavily in the Soviet Union.

"Right now, the American Vice-President (Walter) Mondale is visiting China and yet

only yesterday the two countries were like a cat and a mouse," he said.

President Kaunda told the Brazilian National Congress (parliament) that the only hope for the economic future of developing countries was to learn to develop each other.

Unless developing countries learned to do this, they would fail to be developed by industrialised nations.

"In the case of Zambia and Brazil immense opportunities exist for meaningful mutual development and co-operation."

We have one of the most developed mining industries embracing copper, cobalt, lead and zinc to mention only a few, in the world. We can surely offer opportunities for trade and economic co-operation and investment within this range," he said.

Brazil on the other hand had advanced industrial processes which could help Zambia exploit her natural resources to her advantage.

"Yes, the opportunities exist. But they will remain only as a potential unless we can organise ourselves, through co-operation, to exploit these opportunities."

In a communique released at the end of President Kaunda's state visit to Brazil, the two leaders said their discussions served to open new perspectives for the intensification of relations between the two countries in various fields.

The presidents acknowledged that there was considerable scope for technical, trade and cultural co-operation between the two countries.

## NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DEFENDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] FIDEL Castro, the president of Cuba, is not a naive man. If he were, the United States would have cowed him a long time ago, even before their abortive "Bay of Pigs" misadventure.

Castro has survived the wrath of the most powerful nation in the world — 150 kilometres from his shores — because he is not naive.

It follows that Castro would not be naive enough to believe that he could persuade his colleagues in the non-aligned movement to be "aligned" to the Soviet bloc.

This is the propaganda put out by the lunatic fringe of the Western Press; that Josip Broz Tito is on one side and Fidel Castro on the other.

President Kaunda was right to reassure the prime minister of Barbados that there was absolutely no foundation to such speculation.

CSO: 44 Third World countries ought to view Western Press reports on the non-aligned conference,

which opens in Havana today, in their proper, sinister perspective.

It is no secret that most of the Western countries believe the movement to be riddled with communist or "eastern bloc" influence.

To them, any Third World country which professes to be non-aligned is virtually recording its alignment with the Soviet bloc.

This is the sort of stupid analysis which has resulted in the Western Press vilifying Fidel Castro as a puppet of the Soviet Union.

The conference in Havana has far more important issues to debate than the question of whether or not the nations should be aligned to the East or the West.

President Kaunda spoke of a new international economic order; this is one of the most pressing issues facing the 96-nation movement.

The question of who should represent the people of Kampuchea cannot conceivably threaten the existence of the group.

It is true that some nations, probably at the behest of the United States, are backing the murderous regime of the ousted Pol Pot.

It is equally true that there are some nations which believe that Heng Samrin, even if he was supported by Vietnam in overthrowing Pol Pot, is the legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea.

If this minor problem is not solved in Havana, that is no reason to suppose that the non-aligned movement will be irretrievably divided.

The movement has shown remarkable resilience. There is little doubt that it will survive the divisive speculation of the Western Press.

The OAU, the Commonwealth and the United Nations have all survived this evil campaign. The non-aligned movement is no exception.

The Western Press, much more than the "Eastern" news media, is the true enemy of unity in the Third World.



# DEFENSE CHIEF SPELLS OUT SURVIVAL PLAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA needs discipline to survive the political, economic and moral onslaught from its enemies, Minister of Defence and Chairman of the Defence and Security Sub-committee of the Central Committee, Mr Grey Zulu said yesterday.

He said Zambia was not only landlocked but was also on the border of freedom and justice in the north and oppression in the south. As such the need for discipline could not be over-emphasised.

Mr Zulu was speaking at a parade marking the end of this year's camp of Zambia Combined Cadet Force parade at Chongwe.

He said the evils of capitalism and its offshoots of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racism had determinedly robbed mankind of a meaningful return for his efforts.

## Well-being

"His labour and sweat do not go towards the improvement of his well being. Instead they go to assist widen the gap between the haves and have-nots," he said.

He told the gathering that the policy of the Party was that of a nation-wide defence system.

It was, therefore, gratifying that there were no problems

in soliciting for membership to the Zambia Cadet Force from school children.

"This can be exemplified by the fact that some 269 female cadets of barely 13 years of age are present," he said.

An estimated intake of 1,000 was raised to 1,308 in order not to disappoint young female cadets who wanted to take part. There were 92 school masters who attended the camp.

Mr Zulu congratulated the girls for their patriotism and said this was a wonderful spirit.

The Eastern region won the commander's banner, drill, IMG shooting and march and shoot awards, while Copperbelt took the overall shooting, soccer, netball trophies and the balloon shooting award.

They were followed by Southern and Central. Southern won two awards, falling plates and cross country, while Central took the presidential banner and M-56 and M-59 shooting awards. Lusaka won one award in map reading.

Mr Zulu presented the awards.

## ELIMINATION OF LAND OWNERSHIP URGED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

**MAZABUKA** governor, Mr Franklin Malawo, has urged chiefs and village headmen in the district to discourage land ownership in their respective areas to promote agrarian revolution.

Addressing a series of meetings in chiefs Mwanachingwala, Mwenda, Nal-uama and Sianjalika areas in the district Mr Malawo described land ownership as an unprogressive system which has rendered large tracts of land in the district unproductive.

Mr Malawo directed village headmen to ensure that no individuals acquired large portions of arable land which was not fully utilised, when other potential farmers had no land.

"The village headman and individuals who fail to utilise their fields should surrender their land to good farmers who are willing to work for the nation," he said.

Meanwhile, constituency

Party officials at Konkola in Chief Sianjalika have appealed to the Party and its Government through the governor to grade the Namaila Hanzala road and provide bus services in the area.

Constituency chairman Mr Chilende Simuanga told the governor that it was difficult to organise the Party in the area as people were bitter with the absence of proper communication which forced them to walk over 50 km to the nearest bus stop.

The governor however, disclosed that the Government had allocated K4,000 to the Namaila Hanzala Road and that he did not understand why the rural council was using delaying tactics to grade the road.

CSO: 4420

## LACK OF MONEY TO IMPLEMENT TNDP CHARGED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 6 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] THERE is money to implement the much delayed Third National Development Plan (TNDP) and the proposed educational reforms by the Government, Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, charged on Tuesday.

Mr Kapini said that the TNDP whose implementation has been postponed twice now was still accumulating dust on the shelves of the National Commission for Development Planning offices because the Government had no money with which to launch it.

He said this when he commented on delays to launching the plan covering the proposed educational reforms which aim at providing education to all.

Mr Kapini deplored the present education system which aimed at providing education to a few only while thousands of boys and girls were roaming the streets indulging in dubious activities.

"That the much talked about and theorised educational reforms should only exist on drawing boards and only accumulating dust without any practical side of it, only shows that we do not put our priorities first."

"All this is short sightedness on the part of our planners," Mr Kapini said.

He called for a pragmatic approach to the country's economic problems adding that the country had all the natural resources needed for development.

The country, he said, had all the human resources it required but what was needed was to equip these resources with the necessary tools to solve economic problems.

Mr Kapini said this could only be done by providing high standards of proper education.

"If this is not done, then even the much fancied educational reforms will be meaningless," he said, adding, "equally important is the question of money."

"Is there enough money to carry out the project of such big magnitude? The

Government should be bold enough and ensure that for such a programme to get off the ground they will have to pump in a lot of money."

Mr Kapini accused the Government of lack of foresight by embarking on prestigious projects when fully aware that money was not there.

He said he could not be accused of being a prophet of doom because all what he was saying was there for everyone to see.

Mr Kapini dismissed suggestion from "certain quarters" that the ZNUT should physically be involved in the moulding of bricks and building of houses campaign for teachers launched by the Women's Brigade.

While the ZNUT fully appreciated the move by the Women's Brigade to provide houses to teachers, his union had no obligation of being fully engaged in the programme, he said.

Providing accommodation to teachers was the sole responsibility of the employer - the Government, but he emphasized that his members were willing to co-operate as much as possible with those solving teachers' problems.

## POPULATION FIGURE REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

**THE** **Zambian** **popula-**  
tion is nearing the six  
million mark, Parliament  
was informed yesterday  
by Minister of State for  
Development Planning,  
**Mr Unia Mwila.**

The minister attributed the  
population boom to improved  
medical facilities since inde-  
pendence.

He said the census under-  
taken by the Central Statistical  
Office in 1974 pegged its  
figure at 4,677,000 while new  
evidence showed that this had  
grown to 5,649,000 as at June  
30 this year.

The average growth rate  
was now estimated at 2.9 per  
cent because of improved  
medical facilities.

He was replying to a ques-  
tion by **Chief Mukumbi**  
(Solwezi West) who wanted to  
know the population of the  
country and when the Govern-  
ment would undertake the  
next census.

Mr Mwila said a committee  
was appointed by President  
Kaunda in September 1977 to  
prepare the groundwork be-  
fore a national census could be  
conducted.

Prime Minister, **Mr Daniel**  
**Lisulo** said the Government  
had accepted the fact that  
squatters would continue to  
constitute part of urban life  
and efforts would be made to  
improve standards in shanty  
townships.

But plans to improve the  
facilities had been hampered  
by funds and the rate at which  
the local authorities were  
building houses could not cope  
with the demand.

"And that is why we are en-  
couraging people to go into  
these squatter areas so that  
they can build their own  
houses," Mr Lisulo said.

Mr Lisulo was replying to  
MPs on when site and service  
schemes residents would be  
allowed to qualify for land  
leases and loans.

Minister of Health, **Mr**  
**Rufaro Kunda** said an arrange-  
ment had been reached with  
mine hospitals to treat non-  
mine people who followed the  
right procedure.

The new procedure was for  
patients to be recommended to  
a mine hospital by a clinic  
instead of just preventing  
themselves there.

CSO: 4470

# RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AT INDENI CLAIMED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

INDENI Petroleum Refinery in Ndola is riddled with racial discrimination and Ndola Urban governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo yesterday appealed to the management and the expatriate staff there to change their attitude.

The governor was told that Zambian workers had to go to the canteen for their food with badges around their necks.

During a heated meeting attended by the company managing director Mr Antonio Gollin, refinery manager Mr Alberto Ceccanti, works council chairman, Mr Maybin Siwila and branch chairman of the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers Mr Micky Chiwila, the governor said that even if Italian workers had the technological know-how, they should respect human beings and accept them as their equals.

The union, works council and Party committee representative charged that the Italian workers were not affected by the "pass" policy although they use the canteen.

They claimed that the expatriates, most of whom were supervisors, were not using the passes which were introduced ostensibly to foster discipline.

Mr Kamalondo, who was accompanied by regional secretary, Mrs Esnat Mushiba and youth and publicity regional secretary, Mr Martin Mukompa, said he had received disturbing reports of racial discrimination being practised by Indeni expatriate staff.

Mr Kamalondo told the meeting that Zambia was determined to build a non-racial society and the Party and its Government would not tolerate people who were trying to frustrate this goal.

Mr Gollin agreed with the governor that there was need for discipline.

At Monterey Printing, Mr Kamalondo told workers that Zambia's economy was so poor that the country could ill-afford industrial disputes.

## JAPANESE DEMAND FOR COPPER INCREASED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 79 p 2

[Text]

THE demand for Zambia's copper in Japan has risen, Central African liaison representative of Mitsubishi Corporation, Mr Rikio Igarashi, said in Lusaka at the weekend.

He said his firm which acts as an agent in copper dealings for Japan in Zambia, is also gearing itself to expand selling of copper to customers in that country.

He said because of the popularity of the Zambian copper on the Japanese market his company was forced to request increases in allocation from Memaco for the current season.

"But because of production and other related prob-

lems we were unable to get our requirements," Mr Igarashi said.

He explained that copper consumption in Japan was rising at great levels and last year the annual requirements stood at 1.3 million tonnes "which means that we still have to import more copper," he said.

Under the existing contract Zambia will sell about 80,000 tonnes of copper to Japan.

## Wait

"But even with this, the demand is just too high because some customers would rather wait for Zambian copper than use anything else. Also a lot of customers in Japan would like to have more copper from Zambia to replace other brands from other countries," Mr Igarashi said.

He added: "We have been asking for increases every year from Memaco, but since we are not the only customers and due to other restrictions we cannot get our total requirements".

He also confirmed that his firm was going to give NCCM a loan as a contribution to the construction of a K158 million new cobalt plant at Chingola because of the good relations which exist between the two companies.

Mr Igarashi said should copper prices keep on rising so that the country was able to earn the foreign exchange, Mitsubishi would be more than ready to investigate new investment projects in Zambia.

"We are ready to invest and take part in any projects in Zambia especially with improvements in the foreign exchange earning position," he said.

He, however, said that despite the current economic situation, the company together with Marunouchi have continued to import into Zambia spares and motor cars.

The two companies are the main dealers in Fuso trucks and Colt Galant cars in the country.

## JAPAN URGED TO INCREASE TRADE, INVESTMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] PRIME Minister Daniel Lisulo has asked Japan's giant trading and manufacturing corporation, Mitsubishi, to increase investments in Zambia, saying many others will follow.

Mr Lisulo also said that Zambia welcomed foreign investment as long as it was within the broad principles of Humanism.

He was speaking at a dinner he hosted for president of Mitsubishi, Mr Minichiro Tanabe, in Lusaka on Thursday night.

Mr Lisulo said Zambia was passing through a difficult economic period since independence and that the situation had been worsened by the escalation of the liberation war in southern Africa.

The country's problems were further compounded by its geo-political position which made the movement of imports and exports depend on the situation prevailing in neighbouring countries.

"Since independence, our traditional routes have been interfered with all the time. Stability in our neighbouring countries would therefore ease our problems," Mr Lisulo said.

Zambia considered Japan a long-standing ally in international relations as well as trade, and appreciated Japanese aid which had increased since 1977.

"Over the years, the involvement of Mitsubishi Corporation and its sister company Mitsui in the industrial deve-

lopment of Zambia has grown tremendously," he said.

"The company has also shown its strong desire to contribute to the future growth of the Zambian mining industry as evidenced by the financial assistance and suppliers' credit facilities it has granted NCCM," Mr Lisulo said.

He also noted that Mitsubishi a few years ago put up a sulphuric acid plant at the Rokana division of NCCM, adding that the company's financial investment in Zambia had continued to increase despite the serious hardships the two mining companies were facing.

"We request that you consider increasing your investments. If your company leads, many more will follow," Mr Lisulo said.

He said copper was still the mainstay of the Zambian economy. "But efforts of RCM and NCCM to produce copper, and those of Memaco to sell that copper, would be fruitless if we did not have faithful and dependable customers," he added.

It was significant that nearly 25 per cent of Zambian copper found its way to Japan, he said.

Mr Lisulo said at present, NCCM had ambitious plans to expand cobalt production facilities following the discovery of substantial reserves of the mineral at Chingola.

The expansion programme called for major capital investment, and he was happy to note that Mitsubishi Corporation was one of the big companies that had offered to contribute towards this project.

Mr Tanabe, in reply, said he hoped the close and friendly relations between Zambia and Japan would grow in bounds.

He noted that under the leadership of President Kaunda and UNIP, Zambia had achieved prosperity with firm respect for human rights and the dignity of man.

He said he had also observed that both President Kaunda and his wife Betty had profound love for children and this was reflected in Dr Kaunda's acceptance to be patron of the Zambian committee on the International Year of the Child.

"It is in recognition of this, and that 1979 has been declared the International Year of the Child by the United Nations, that I feel I must contribute in a small way to the IYC committee," he added.

Mr Tanabe gave Mr Lisulo a donation of about K7,600 to pass on to the IYC Committee.

The dinner was also attended by Lusaka Province member of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo and ministers General Kingsley Chinkuli, Mr Rajah Kunda, Mr Clement Mwanashiku and Mr Alexander Chikwanda.

## CHUULA: GOVERNMENT TO ABOLISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

THE Government is to abolish all local authorities and establish one legal institution to administer districts. Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, said over the weekend.

Mr Chuula said the present district administration was wasteful and retarded development in the country.

Addressing a two-day Party conference on integrated local government administration at Chongwe secondary school, the minister said the central government allocated money to various local authorities which provided the same services.

"This is only a duplication of work and a waste of money as each local authority has its own budgetary system," he said.

In the new Party constitution, Mr Chuula said, the idea of integrated administration was to have one unit to be called "district council."

With the abolition of municipal and rural councils, the minister explained that the election of ward councillors would also be discontinued.

Mr Chuula said the chairman to be elected in a Party ward committee, now known as a constituency, would automatically become a councillor in the district

council.

In this respect, Mr Chuula called on Party leaders who were well versed with economic development to prepare themselves for ward committee chairmen's elections next year.

The district council would not only consist of elected Party ward chairmen but all registered chiefs in the area, trade unions and co-operatives which, he said, were effective buying bodies.

"To strengthen the council and make it more effective, it will be provided with highly qualified personnel to include financial administrative, social, political, commercial and industrial secretaries," he said.

These, he said would only be concerned with the development of the district.

Although some people might have doubts about decentralisation, this was aimed at speeding up the country's economic development, he said.

On fears that present local government employees may lose their jobs, Mr Chuula said such fears were unfounded.

"In fact," Mr Chuula said, "the district council will recruit additional personnel when necessary." — Zana.



## RAILWAY CLEARS CARGO BACKLOG

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA Railways has handled more than 458,428 tonnes of exports and imports, including copper, fertiliser, maize and fuel, since the southern route was re-opened about 11 months ago.

According to a Zambia Railways report presented to the 29th meeting of the Copperbelt contingency planning committee last Friday, the organisation said it had cleared all stockpiles of copper and thanked President Kaunda for his decision to re-open the southern route.

The report says Zambia Railways had handled exports and imports for Zambia and Zaire efficiently since the border route to the south was re-opened.

The meeting was however, disappointed that ROP — the parastatal organisation which has been accused in recent months of not doing their home work — did not present any progress reports to the committee which was chaired

by Copperbelt political secretary, Mr Cox Sikumba.

The report says Zambia Railways moved 2,454,349 tonnes of general cargo on local traffic.

It moved 272,093 tonnes of copper to Dar es Salaam and 544,185 tonnes to South Africa while 96,324 tonnes of petroleum was transported to Zaire.

The railway line also transported 5,804 tonnes of coal and coke to Zaire from South Africa and Zambia and 451,629 metric tonnes of copper to South Africa from Zaire during the same period.

Sugar sales on the Copperbelt had been so good in the past two months that the biggest consumer, ZCBC have been unable to accept any more of the commodity from the Zambia Sugar Company refinery because of insufficient storage facilities, according to a report from the sugar firm.

The report says as a result of enough stocks on the market there had never been any queueing for sugar on the Copperbelt and the company had been assured by Nakambala Sugar Estates that the situation would remain unchanged.

Because of the present stocks of sugar in the country, Zambia Sugar Company appealed to district governors for Mululira, Chingola and Chililabombwe to help the Party and its Government overcome the problem of smuggling of the commodity into a neighbouring country.

Zambia Steel and Building Supplies dispelled fears in the nation that the situation regarding building materials was bad. A report presented to the same meeting said contrary to what people had been saying, building materials continued to improve with the steady flow of items which had not been in Zambia for sometime.

All the divisions — glass, timber, steel and hardware — have enough stocks to meet the upturn in the construction industry, the report says.

The erroneous reports regarding the building materials were caused by a new condition the company had introduced to supply steel and other materials on cash basis which a number of its customers had reluctantly accepted.

This, says the report, had been necessitated by the requirements of the company's main suppliers of building materials in South Africa who also needed cash.

The ZSBS had to pass on this spot cash requirement to its customers in the country. The general forecast for the next three months was a continued improvement in stocks.

Chilanga Cement reported improved export figures to their markets in Burundi, Tanzania and Rwanda. About 3,226 tonnes of cement were exported to Tanzania, 1,891 tonnes to Burundi and 500 tonnes to Rwanda during June and July.

# FIRE DESTROYS MEDICAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

**EQUIPMENT** worth millions of Kwacha was destroyed on Sunday night when fire swept through the five departments of the School of Medicine at the Ridgeway Campus of the University of Zambia.

The departments, which were used for storing chemicals, research equipment and postmortem records from all over Zambia, were razed to the ground and all the property destroyed.

Lusaka division officer commanding, Mr Darius Kalebo said the cause of the fire was not known but said that the police and the Fire Brigade were investigating.

The departments gutted were those of anatomy, pathology, microbiology, physiological sciences and the medical illustration unit. Some lecturers' offices were also burnt.

Professor Chifumbe Chintu, who is dean of the School of Medicine at the campus, said that the curriculum of third and fourth year medical students will be affected when they reopen in October.

By yesterday afternoon, the place was still smouldering and smoke could be seen billowing. The wooden structures were completely destroyed and all the property burnt beyond recognition.

According to one resident in the area, the fire started in one of the rooms and quickly engulfed the other buildings.

He said the chemicals in the buildings started blowing up making it difficult for the fire brigade to quench the fire.

The firemen were forced to cut off the burning structures from the rest to stop the fire from spreading to all the buildings.

CSO: 4420

## SACKED CANE CUTTERS SET FIELD ABLAZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Aug 79 p 1

[Text]

A NUMBER of cane cutters at Nakambala Sugar Estates in Mazabuka have been arrested for violence and burning one cane field while 700 others have been summarily dismissed and paid off.

They went on strike for three days from Monday.

The walk-out ended yesterday when 900 workers returned to work with the company having lost 400 tonnes of sugar in production.

A police spokesman confirmed in Mazabuka that some strikers were under arrest for assaulting colleagues who tried to cross picket lines to go to work.

The spokesman said one of the fields was burned on Tuesday night and some men were being detained in connection with the incident.

Nakambala Estates general manager, Mr Robert Campbell, said that so far 400 workers had been sacked, and another 300 were paid off yesterday morning.

The cutters went on strike demanding better conditions of service and an increase in their pay from K2 to K3

per shift, which the management rejected.

Mr Campbell said the other strikers had returned to work on the old terms.

He said the collective agreement between the Zambia Sugar Company and the National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers (NUPAW) to which the cutters belonged was up for renewal in March next year and negotiations for a new contract would begin next month.

"We might then consider increasing their pay and conditions. But the cutters were covered under the present contract which stipulates that workers would be fired after continually absenting themselves from work for three days," said Mr Campbell.

Mazabuka labour officer, Mr Davis Simasiku said his office had received official confirmation from the company that 700 workers had been "summarily dismissed."

Mr Campbell said a new batch of workers were expected to come from the Western Province.

"We have already got in touch with the labour office in Mongu, and there should be

no problems about getting new workers," he said.

Despite the 400 tonnes lost the estates had about 17,000 tonnes in stock while the Ndola factory was holding 10,000 tonnes. Monthly national consumption is estimated at between 6,000-8,000 tonnes.

According to an on-the-spot investigation most of the workers sacked came from the Kaleya section of the estates.

Those dismissed have been given two days to vacate company houses.

Mr Campbell said the management had dismissed the workers not because they had gone on strike, but for breaking terms of their contract.

But a letter to one of the discharged workers said he had been fired because of "misconduct by going on strike."

NUPAW general secretary, Mr Stephen Silwimba declined to comment on the sackings because the union has not been officially informed.

But chairman, Mr Lackson Ikowa accused the management of being inconsistent in dealing with workers' problems.

## BRIEFS

REVAMP OF YOUTH LEAGUE--The Ministry of Youth and Sport is to reorganise the Party Youth League, Chairman of Youth and Sport Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Nalumino Mundia, revealed yesterday. Mr Mundia said once this programme was submitted to the Central Committee, approved and implemented, the league would become stronger and establish branches at section, branch, constituency, district and provincial levels. Mr Mundia said the league would remain as it is until after the Party elections at local level to be held next year under the new constitution. He said the league executive was working in conjunction with members of the Central Committee in charge of provinces. The document, Mr Mundia added, would be circulated to members of the National Council when they meet in Lusaka next month. He said the first step towards this programme started through the sale of Youth League membership cards which would enable holders to vote and contest in league elections. "The second phase will be elections after which the league will start working hand in hand with other wings of the Party effectively because their ultimate goal is the same," he said. Mr Mundia also announced that the league would hold its annual youth national conference at the Mulungushi Rock near Kabwe in December at a date to be named by the league executive. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 79 p 5]

ROMANIA SENDS TRACTORS--Zambia will soon receive 100 tractors from Romania for distribution to agricultural centres in the country. This was announced by Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando, when he answered a question in Parliament during a question and answer session.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 79 p 2]

KATUBA MP'S ELECTION CHALLENGED--Former member of parliament for Chisamba, Mr Richard Kasanda, has petitioned the election of Mrs Mavis Lengalenga Muyunda in the Katuba parliamentary by-election. Mr Kasanda claimed yesterday that there were several malpractices and irregularities in last Thursday's by-election. He, however, declined to give details of alleged irregularities for fear of spoiling what he called "a good case." He also alleged that tribalism was rife during the last by-election.

Mr Kasanda said he had already handed the case to his lawyers. The registrar of the High Court was, however, not available for comment. The Katuba constituency seat fell vacant early this year following the resignation of Mr Godfrey Laima who was Member of Parliament for the area. In last week's by-election, Mrs Muyunda, 32, a principal in the Ministry of Finance polled 1,633 votes against Mr Kasanda's 1,299.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 4 Sep 79 p 1]

MASSIVE SECURITY CAMPAIGN--The Zambian Government has launched a massive security campaign using posters distributed throughout the country to warn the public to be on the lookout for "enemy spies." The campaign has meant a new menace for white visitors, according to a Californian journalist, Mr Mike Williams, who recently arrived in Salisbury from Zambia. He described how he was stopped and questioned seven times in five days. "Every strange white face seen in the streets of Zambian towns prompts immediate confrontation and interrogation. The interrogators are not just the police and soldiers but also civilians who identify themselves as 'freedom fighters'". Mr Williams (24) told of one occasion when a group of foreign visitors at an international hotel in Lusaka had to be taken away by police "for their own protection" after they were interrogated by civilians for several hours. During such interrogations, he said, whites were suspected, and often accused, of being spies working for the Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. "One of my interrogators--a highly intellectual chap--couldn't recognize a British passport when shown one." He said the people were reacting to a Zambian Government security campaign warning the public through scores of posters throughout the country to be on the lookout for "enemy spies." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 7]

FIVE HELD FOR SPYING--Zambian police were holding a South African and a number of Zimbabwe Rhodesian nationals for alleged military collaboration with Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambia's acting Inspector-General of Police, Mr Jeffrey Munalula, said here yesterday. A garage owner of South African origin was among those being held for questioning, he added, reports Iana. "We picked him up two weeks ago and we are holding him for interrogation." He said he could not name the man until investigations had been completed. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 5]

KATUBA BY-ELECTION--Another woman has won a by-election and is now the new MP for Katuba constituency. She is Mrs Mavis Lengalenga Muyunda who beat Mr Richard Kasanda in the Thursday elections. Mrs Muyunda polled 1,633 votes while her opponent had 1,299. Seventy-five votes were rejected. Mrs Muyunda, 32, a principal in the Ministry of Finance, yesterday described the campaign as tough but added that she had found it both challenging and interesting. The Katuba constituency seat fell vacant early this year when Mr Godfrey Laima resigned. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Sep 79 p 1]

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